

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Shanghai mail advices of 14th Nov. were received in London on the 21st December.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1897.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

It cannot be said that the outgoing Municipal Council has not realised the importance of keeping the municipality in line with the onward march of the settlements. The growth of Shanghai is not perhaps quite as rapid as that of Chicago in the days when a man who went to sleep at night on the open prairie would wake up in the morning to find a hotel built over him; but it is rapid enough to make a man who goes home on a year's leave rub his eyes when he comes back and wonder if it really is the same old mud-flat that he left a year before. He finds building going on everywhere; old houses and godowns coming down in the English settlement and being replaced by four and five-storied buildings for which fabulous rents are secured before the foundations are finished; gardens on the Bubbling Well Road devoted to country residences for Taotais and retired Governors; the foreshore of the lower reach of the river where ponies were turned out to graze covered with great cotton mills; and the ice-ponds of Hongkew where he used to get a fitful hour or two's skating if he got up early enough in the morning, transformed into streets of comfortable foreign houses, which are let before the plans for them are settled.

To keep pace with this progress demands a corresponding energy on the part of the municipality, until what is really only prudent prevision seems extravagance until it is examined. In their estimate for 1896 the Council pointed out that the Police force must be increased, the Medical, and Sanitary and Nuisance Departments enlarged,

the Lighting extended, and Public Works generally undertaken on a larger scale. The Secretariat has had to be strengthened also, a Crematorium built, the new Cemetery got ready, and a new Rifle Range acquired, as well as a number of minor extensions made. New streets have had to be made up and drained, and bridges built and repaired; for the sternest advocate of public economy demands at the same time all the amenities of modern civilisation. At the Ratepayers' Meeting in March last it was decided to incur still farther expenditure. A Refuse Destructor to cost Tls. 52,000 was authorised; a Public Market and Drill Hall to cost Tls. 150,000; and a Nursing Institute on a tentative scale; while the clamour for the widening and extension of existing roads, and the construction of new ones never ceases. Shanghai is, and is to continue to be, the commercial capital of the East, and Shanghaianders intend it to be worthy of its destiny.

Unfortunately, but inevitably, with the rapid rise in the value of land and building materials, the estimates for all these improvements have had to be exceeded, in some cases very considerably. The Crematorium is costing considerably more than was expected, and it will be very ungrateful of the old residents whom we must lose, if they do not direct that when their time comes, they are to be cremated. The Rifle Range is to cover more ground than was at first intended; but no one will grudge the outlay required to make it perfectly safe, while as an investment there is no doubt of its value. The Refuse Destructor is a crying necessity, and this fact is better known to the Council than it is to the general public which, as long as the streets are kept clean, does not always stay to consider what becomes of the garbage. As will no doubt be remembered, it was intended to take the Bombay destructor as a model, but experiments made by the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Mayne, show that there is something about our garbage which makes it more refractory than that collected at Bombay, and a special system elaborated after experiment by Mr. Mayne will have to be adopted. There is no doubt that we ought to have two destructors but we have in this as in other things, to cut our coat according to our cloth.

The great increase in the cost of building will no doubt make the new Market in the Nanking Road, to which

the Drill Hall is an adjunct, cost more than the estimate; but this is inevitable. After all, this, like the Electric Station in Hongkew, is a productive work, and as to its necessity there is no question. The cost of this will be spread over 1897 and 1898. The Nursing Institute is another welcome innovation, the necessity for which has been practically shown ever since the three nurses arrived. It is probable that before long the whole question of Hospital accommodation and nursing in Shanghai will have to be taken up by the Council: it is one of the many questions which necessarily attend the transformation of a settlement with a handful of foreigners in it into a big city. Our municipal arrangements of all kinds and the regulations that hold our society together have so far shown a marvellous elasticity as well as adaptability; but they must obviously be taken carefully in hand before they are strained to breaking point.

Since the Ratepayers' Meeting the necessity for two other establishments has forced itself on the Council, these being an Isolation Hospital for infectious cases, and a Gaol. Large as the Chinese population is, and subject as it is to epidemics, there is no provision for the isolation of those suffering from infectious diseases. The Chinese are notoriously indifferent to the danger of infection, but foreigners controlling a large Chinese population know the danger too well to share this indifference; a visitation of the plague, for instance, such as that from which Bombay is now suffering, might well ruin Shanghai for two or three years. The Council has the necessary land, and what it is proposed to do, in the event of an outbreak, is to put up wooden huts which can be burnt when the epidemic is past. This will not call for a large outlay, but even if it did, it would have to be met. A Gaol is just as much required, and we realise now what a mistake it was that the Council did not acquire the British gaol, when it was to be bought at a reasonable price. The cells attached to the municipal police stations never were intended for the reception of convicted prisoners, and are not suitable for it, but they can be extended and made to serve for two or three years more, the cost of a proper prison being too great to be undertaken this year.

Happily, the finances of the municipality wear a promising appearance. The new assessment, with the expected increases in license fees, etc., and the regular growth of the existing taxation, is likely to make this year's income about £110,000 larger than that for 1896; and the assets of the municipality are enormously increased in value since the estimate given in the 1895 Report. The public wants are undoubtedly considerable, but the public has the funds to pay for their satisfaction, and a good Council with trustworthy permanent officials to administer these funds.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 11th of December arrived here on the 16th instant by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Mirzapore*.

THE German mail of the 14th of December arrived here on the 18th instant by the N.D.L. Co.'s steamer *Prinz Heinrich*.

AN American mail arrived here on the 19th inst. per *Saikio Maru*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rosetta*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

THE COMING U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, 14th January.

Major McKinley, President-Elect of the United States, has decided to appoint Mr. Sherman Secretary of State.

FEARS OF THE PLAGUE.

France prohibits the admission of exports which may be capable of conveying the plague.

THE DISASTER IN WEST AFRICA.

London, 16th January.

A telegram from Brass dated the 14th inst. states that Captain Boisragon and District Commissioner Locke have been saved. They wandered in the bush for six days in a wounded condition but both are doing well. There is no hope for the others.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

The *Daily News* states that the Benin expedition will consist of five hundred men from the men-of-war on the station and three hundred Houssas, under the command of Bruce Hamilton, but that no advance will be made for a month pending the arrival of officers.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague in Bombay is increasing. INTERESTING TO SINGAPORE.

Colonel Lewis Coker has been appointed to the command of the Artillery in the Straits Settlements.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, 18th January.

Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, while visiting Berlin has been received with marked honours, the visit having undoubtedly a special political object.

THE RISING IN BECHUANALAND.

The volunteers have attacked and defeated the Bechuana rebels, killing forty of them.

THE TROUBLE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

H.M. cruisers *Theseus* and *Forte*, which are at present at Malta, have been ordered to proceed to the West Coast of Africa at once.

The *Daily News*' statement about Benin has been confirmed.

M. DOUMER'S DEPARTURE TO HIS POST.

M. Doumer, ex-Minister of Finance, whose appointment as Governor of Indo-China was wired on the 29th of December, has started to take up his post.

THE CZAR INDISPOSED.

London, 19th January.

Professor Bergmann has been summoned to operate upon H.I.M. the Czar, in order to prevent the extension of an osseous growth on the cranium, which is due to the assault made upon him while he was in Japan.

This growth, added to excessive work, has caused vertigo.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, 20th January.

Parliament has been opened. The Queen's Speech refers to the massacres in Turkey, the Dongola expedition, and the arbitration treaty with America.

Bills are announced dealing with Education and the improvement of the military defences of the Empire.

THE LIBERAL LEADER IN THE LORDS.

The Liberal Peers have elected the Earl of Kimberley to the Leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Lords.

THE TROUBLE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to proceed to Benin, and H.M.S. *St. George*, the flagship at the Cape, has sailed for Benin.

THE INDIAN FLOATING LOAN.

The tenders for India Bills amount to twelve and a half millions sterling. Tenders at £97 10/6 receive eighty per cent, and above that amount in full. All tenders were for twelve months.

REASSURING NEWS OF THE CZAR.

London, 21st January.

The illness of H.I.M. the Czar has been denied.

NATURALLY.

The House of Lords has voted the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

THE VIEWS OF THE PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury stated that he was convinced that unless essential reforms are adopted, the doom of Turkey cannot be long delayed.

He also stated that the Arbitration Treaty with the United States will not prevent war, but that it will diminish the risk of war.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, has been given the command of the Benin expedition.

MORE TROUBLE IN AFRICA.

Trouble has arisen in Griqualand.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CAREW TRIAL.

Kobe, 15th January, 10 p.m.

The case of Miss Jacob occupied the whole of Thursday, and was adjourned on Wednesday morning to Monday, the 25th of January. Mr. W. W. Till, of Messrs. Cornes & Co., and Mr. F. S. James, of Messrs. Fraser, Farley, and Varnum, gave bail for her.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed yesterday morning, and Mr Dickinson was compelled to continue

the reading of his letters to the prisoner.

Kobe, 17th January, 8.25 p.m.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was continued on Friday and adjourned to tomorrow morning. General sympathy is expressed in Yokohama for Miss Jacob, and to enable her to employ a lawyer \$1,100 was subscribed in a few hours.

Kobe, 19th January, 7.20 p.m.

Mr. W. B. Mason of Tokio, expert in handwriting, swore to being distinctly of opinion that the prisoner, Mrs. Carew, wrote the "Annie Luke" letters from the points of similarity shown. He is quite positive that the writing of Miss Jacob and Miss Christoffel is different from that in the letters.

There are three more witnesses to be examined for the Crown.

Kobe, 20th Jan., 7.10 p.m.

The case for the Crown is finished, except the taking the evidence of Miss Jacob, and the reading a letter to Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister. Miss Jacob is very ill; her pulse has gone up to 116, and her heart to 132.

THE CAREW CASE.

Kobe, 21st Jan., 7 p.m.

The letter to Sir Ernest Satow, signed Al. Price, was read, and Mr. Lowder, for the defence, admitted that the prisoner was the writer. The case for the Crown is closed and the defence opens on Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE AT FOCHOW.

The Joint Telegraph Companies on Monday morning received a telegram from Foochow as follows:—"Severe earthquake here this morning at six o'clock. Direction about north and south."

(From Tongking Papers.)

HOME RULE ASPIRATIONS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Paris, 30th December.

Le Temps, speaking of the motion of M. Blachy relative to the autonomy of Cochin-China, says that the nomination of M. Doumer, as Governor-General of Indo-China, proves that the Government is in favour of maintaining the union as at present.

SAIGON VACCINE.

31st December.

A silver medal has been awarded to Dr Mougeot, Saigon, for the part he has taken in the propagation of vaccine in Cochin-China.

FRANCE AS THE PEACEMAKER.

The Czar has telegraphed to the President of the Republic confirming the good wishes he had made for the prosperity of France and saying the experiences of his visit of France were ineffaceable.

2nd January.

At the reception in the Elysée on the 1st January, M. de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, in presenting the members of the Corps Diplomatique, stated that the year opened under favourable auspices, France contributing by its attitude to the maintenance of peace.

The President, in reply, said that the most ardent desire of France was to march in concert with the European Powers, and that the present unity justified the confidence that this would be maintained in the future.

The French and English journals are unanimous in criticising the importance of the telegram addressed by the Czar to the President of the French Republic.

3rd January.

M. Faure has thanked the Czar for his message, and expressed his good wishes for the happiness of the Czar and Czarina and the greatness of Russia. He also preserves pleasant memories of the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

WAR BY TELEGRAM.

The Spanish troops defeated the insurgents near Manila, killing 1,100 men.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

4th January.

The senatorial elections have taken place, with the following result:—Republicans 69, Radicals 16, Conservatives 12. The Republicans gained eight seats. MM. Constans and Hebrard were defeated at Toulouse.

Paris, 6th January.

The Spaniards hope to pacify the west of Cuba before February.

Flying from the plague, 325,000 inhabitants of Bombay have left the city.

8th January.

At a Charity Fête given at Tunis, reciprocal manifestations of sympathy were exchanged between the French and the Italians.

There is little doubt that the leaders of the Cuban insurgents are disposed to make overtures for peace.

9th January.

The regiments, the schools, and the associations of France and Russia have exchanged numerous good wishes for the New Year.

A vessel arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta has reported five deaths from cholera on the voyage.

THE Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Friday, 15th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 14th.*—The depression of the Eastern Sea lies between Shanghai, Kagoshima and Napa. Very high pressures at Vladivostok; they reappear also to the N.W. of Hankow. Strong N.W. winds at the mouth of the Yangtze. *State on the morning of the 15th.*—The barometer rises rapidly at Shanghai with strong N.W. winds. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Overcast weather, likely to clear up and become very cold. Strong N. to N.W. breezes over the N. coast; strong N. to N.E. winds in the S. Rough weather on the coast of Japan.

—Saturday, 16th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 15th.*—The depression which was yesterday in the Eastern Sea has advanced E. below Japan; strong N. breezes at Nagasaki and at Napa. The high pressures return to the N. of China.—*State on the morning of the 16th.*—The barometric rise continues at Shanghai and the weather clears up. Very low temperature over Siberia (—39° 3 C. = —38° 7 F. at Tomsk) with very high barometer (790.8 mm. = 31.13 in.). Sunday, 17th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 16th.*—Very high pressures over Siberia, and gradient set S.E.-ward down to the Pacific. Winds from the N. quadrant in the S. and along the Yangtze. Depression to the S. E. of Japan.—*State on the morning of the 17th.*—The barometer, after a fall, recovers rapidly. A very narrow depression has passed in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Rainy or snowy weather, liable to clear up to-night and become very cold. Strong wind or gale from the N.W. on account of the high pressure which is spreading over China from the N. Very strong N.E. monsoon to-morrow over the S. coast.—Monday, 18th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 17th.*—Strong N.W. breezes at the mouth of the Yangtze on account of the high pressures of the N. of China and the depression which exists to the S.E. of the Loochoo Islands.—*State*

on the morning of the 18th. The barometer rises rapidly at Shanghai with very strong N.W. breezes and sharp cold. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Cold and unsettled weather, with strong N. to N.W. breezes at Shanghai and over the N. coast. Strong N.E. monsoon, which may even blow with gale force in the S., and especially in the Formosa Channel. Rough weather on the coast of Japan.—Tuesday, 19th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 18th.*—The barometer continues to rise over the whole of China where the pressure is already very high. The minimum of the Pacific approaches very rapidly the S.E. coasts of Japan and the barometer fell 0.83 in. in 30 hours at Tokio. Strong N.E. to N.W. breezes over all the coasts. *State on the morning of the 19th.*—The barometer is still rising with a very sharp cold at Shanghai, 19° 8 F. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Fine and cold weather. Strong N.E. monsoon, which will moderate latterly, over the S. coast; light variable winds in the N. Centre of high pressures over Shanghai.—Wednesday, 20th January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 19th.*—The high pressures are divided into two centres; one over Siberia, near Tomsk, the other to the W. of Hankow. Well-marked minimum to the E. of Japan. Strong monsoon in the S. *State on the morning of the 20th.*—The barometer is falling at Shanghai. Cold still sharp this morning. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—There is a depression in the N.W. The weather will turn rainy or snowy. Very variable winds in the N., and moderate N.E. monsoon in the S.—Thursday, 21st January, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 20th.*—The high pressures move to the Yellow Sea and the N. of the Eastern Sea between Shanghai and Japan. Barometric fall in the N., depression over Mongolia; strong N.E. monsoon in the S. *State on the morning of the 21st.*—The barometer stands in the neighbourhood of the average at Shanghai with calm and overcast weather; pressure gives way rapidly at Vladivostok. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The N. depression will move away N.E. and the weather will probably become rather fine. Moderate N.E. breezes over the N. coast, and fresh monsoon in the S.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1897.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
Jan.	15	34° 1	40° 3	.....
"	16	33° 6	45° 2	.....
"	17	39° 0	40° 0	0.34
"	18	25° 0	31° 0	.....
"	19	21° 7	33° 0	.....
"	20	27° 0	36° 1	.....
"	21	34° 7	42° 4	.....

1896.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
Jan.	15	36° 9	43° 0	.....
"	16	39° 0	42° 2	0.08
"	17	36° 0	40° 7	0.04
"	18	35° 6	41° 6	.....
"	19	34° 0	43° 8	.....
"	20	25° 8	39° 9	.....
"	21	27° 7	43° 0	.....

This issue of the *North-China Herald* consists of 60 pages.

WELL-INTENTIONED as is the petition that is being sent forward for Mr. Jernigan's retention here as U.S. Consul-General, we are disposed to doubt whether it is well-advised, as it seems to imply that he must otherwise be removed, and we are quite sure that Mr. Jernigan, gratified as he must naturally be by this proof of his popularity, would rather his friends had not undertaken it. Mr. Jernigan, if at home, would undoubtedly, like all the solid Democrats, have supported the St. Louis platform and voted for Major McKinley, and it is therefore a misapprehension

WITH the increase of steam traffic on the coast the number of sea-going junks available in Shanghai and Sungkiang is less

and less, so that when the deputies of the Tribute Rice Taotai of this province came to Shanghai last week, to take an inventory of junks available for carrying tribute rice to Tientsin, only fifty junks were obtained against 126 last year, 192 in 1895, and 850 junks some ten years ago. Before this port was opened the prefecture of Sungkiang, of which Shanghai is a district magistracy, possessed the greatest junk fleet in the Empire, and, when the Manchus in the 17th century invaded Fukien province, of the fleet of nearly 2,000 junks collected by them from Kiangsu province (including the Yangtze ports), quite 1,500 were furnished by Sungkiang and T'ach'ang junk-owners alone.

It is reported from Hangchow that the youthful literati of that city hearing it rumoured that the provincial authorities had shelved the Imperial commands to establish a large government college in that city for the study of foreign languages and sciences, owing to want of funds, recently petitioned Governor Liao suggesting the closing of several colleges which have become superfluous through lack of attendance and applying the revenue of several thousand taels *per annum* to a foreign college. The high authorities have therefore been having consultations recently over the matter, and it is now given out that a new school will be built in the eastern part of the city.

As an instance that the Imperial government is sincere in its intention to encourage the study of foreign sciences throughout the Empire—so different from the state of affairs before the war with Japan when to know a foreign language was to brand the student as an enemy of his country, i.e., *Han-chien*, two candidates at the recent licentiate examinations at Ch'uanchow (Amoy), who showed a knowledge of mathematics and elementary physics, were specially selected by the Literary Chancellor for high praise. The students were sons of two doctors in Amoy who had received a foreign medical education in one of the missionary hospitals and who had sent their sons to study English in one of the mission schools.

THEIR Excellencies Wang and Chang, Viceroy of Chihli and Hukuang, respectively, and Shêng, Director-General of the Great Western Railway, have appointed Chang Chên-k'ai, an expectant Taotai of Chihli and a fellow-townsmen of the last-named official, to be the head of the Railway Company at Hankow. Another Taotai, Sun Chung-hsiang, and an expectant district magistrate named Hsiang Ming-chien, have further been appointed by their Excellencies to superintend the surveys of the railway commencing from Hankow northwards to a point, probably, in Honan province where they will meet another party of officials and surveyors who have made Peking their starting point, southwards. There will be a number of foreign engineers connected with both expeditions.

As already stated the new Imperial Chinese Post-office here will open on the 1st day of the Chinese New Year (2nd February.) The new office will be under the clock tower of the Custom House, the rooms in which have been refurnished and set in order for the new work in hand. It appears that in the Yangtze ports there are in all sixteen native private postal agencies all of which have been retained as adjuncts of the Imperial Post-office, and will continue their business as hitherto with regard to inland mails. Most of these agencies have their headquarters either in Shanghai or in Hankow, and the \$400 they have been annually subscribing to the local steamship companies to carry their mails for them to the various Treaty ports has been transferred to the Imperial Postal Department. The mails to the south by sea are to be entirely in the hands of the government office.

A GANG of blacklegs and card-shapers under the leadership of a native of Nanking, named Ch'en Lao-pah, alias "General Li," well-known to the police of the Settlements here through whose vigilance the gang had been driven from their hunting grounds on Foochow Road to the more congenial climate of Soochow, are reported to have recently blackmailed the son of the ex-prefect of Ch'angchow, last week in Soochow. The gang met their victim in an opium divan and knowing that he had on his person several gold bars and native bank bills, demanded from him Tls. 5,000 as a "debt on a previous business transaction." As the gang were well dressed no one dared to interfere, while Ch'en Lao-pah explained to a crowd of bystanders that young Wu had been "in hiding ever since incurring the debt, but by favour of the gods he had now found him and did not intend to lose sight of him again!" Having said this Lao-pah drew an elegant Japanese dagger and pointing it at the throat of his victim asked whether he intended to "pay up." The scared youth gave up the gold bars and even went so far as to go with the thieves to cash the bills at the bank, winding up with a written acknowledgment that the money given was in payment of a "business debt." The native officials are now hunting for the gang.

THE Soochow officials have arrested a Buddhist abbot of a large monastery in that city at the instance of a despatch from the Shanghai magistrate who claimed that the bonze was the head of an organisation of thieves whose operations extend throughout the whole province of Kiangsu. It appears that a couple of thieves caught by the Municipal detectives and handed to the Shanghai Magistrate confessed under torture the name of the bonze as their chief, and that all their plunder of the last six months was deposited in the monastery until such time as the excitement attendant upon thefts committed by the gang had subsided, when it would be safe to dispose of the plunder. One of the robberies of the gang was from the house of Wang Ming-luan, the ex-Vice-President of the Board of Rites, who it will be remembered was cashiered in December 1895 together with Ch'ang Lin another Vice-President "for using disrespectful language of the Empress Dowager when speaking of her." In this robbery nearly Tls. 10,000 worth of antique bronzes, porcelains, books, gold, and silver were stolen. Another robbery from the house of a wealthy notable of the same city named Ku was also perpetrated by the gang. A search made in the monastery revealed the plunder and attested to the truth of the story told by the thieves arrested in Shanghai. The Buddhist abbot will be sent to this port to face his confederates.

THE *Yorktown* and *Detroit* left for Nagasaki on Saturday morning. The *Yorktown* unmoored early and dropped down to abreast of the Old Dock, where she anchored for a time. The *Detroit* left at about 11 o'clock, and as she passed H.M.S. *Aeolus*, the latter's drum and fife band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the blue-jackets of both ships manned the rigging and exchanged hearty cheers.

H.M.S. *Aeolus* leaves on the 3rd prox. for Hongkong, and thence for Singapore, where she will meet her relief. Her place as senior officer's ship here will be taken temporarily by the *Plover*.

A TELEGRAM received here on the 14th from Hongkong stated that the fire on the *Fausung* was confined to the forehold, and was not spreading.

The tug *Woosung* left here on Sunday morning in company with the steamer *Kutwo* for up river, to tow the disabled steamer *Changwoo* to Shanghai for repairs.

A COLLISION occurred on Friday evening between the steamer *Tientsin* and a lorch, off Kinleeyuen. The lorch was not much damaged, but one of the *Tientsin's* port

boats was badly stove, the davits twisted and the sidelight-screen smashed.

THE chief officer of the *Haeting* writes asking us to state that at the time the firemen belonging to that ship were arrested on Wednesday night the second officer and second and third engineers were on board the ship.

THE *Ravenna*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore at 1 p.m. on Sunday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE M.M. steamer *Calédonien*, with the French mails of the 19th of December, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

THE U.S.M. steamer *Belgic* arrived at Yokohama on Monday and may be expected to arrive here about the 25th inst.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of India*, with the incoming Canadian and U.S. Mails, arrived at Nagasaki yesterday at 8 a.m., was to leave at 5 p.m., and may be expected to reach Woosung to-morrow at about 3 a.m.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Amoy yesterday at 3 p.m. and may be expected to reach Woosung to-morrow at about 4.30 a.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd steamer *Medusa* left Hongkong for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

A TELEGRAM was received in Shanghai on Wednesday reporting the loss of the steamer *City of Canterbury*, which left Liverpool on the 9th of December for India. The vessel belonged to the City Line, running between Glasgow, Liverpool, and India, and was built in 1875, her net tonnage being 2,223 tons.

Two natives were rescued from drowning on Saturday night by the crew of the M.M. str. *Sydney*. They were clinging to a sampan which had upset, and their cries attracted those on board the mail steamer who threw a rope to them and hauled them on board, where they were kindly treated until they had recovered from the effects of their immersion.

A GANG of Pootung rowdies are reported to have abducted a head coolie belonging to Boyd's New Dock, and to have held him to ransom, obtaining \$200 before he was set at liberty.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning five firemen from the *Haeting* were brought up on a charge of assaulting and attempting to extort money by means of threats, from a sampan man. Two were sentenced to a fine of \$10 and a week's cage, and the other three were fined \$5 and given a week's cage.

WE have to thank Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, for the schedule of the movements of that company's Far Eastern line steamers in 1897.

WE have received the Christmas number of *Figaro Illustré*, and cannot recall anything more dainty than the illustrations, coloured and tinted, in this charming issue. Two large coloured pictures accompany it, *Premier Chapitre* and *Conclusion*, by Pierre Outin and Georges Cain, executed with the artistic taste for which Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. are famous.

THE fifth annual report of the Shanghai Public School has just been issued by the Educational Committee, and is in every way a most satisfactory document. The attendance of the scholars has again increased, the average number of pupils on the books for the year being 198, as against 184 for 1895, and 177 for the preceding year, the year closing with a roll of 210 names. The Committee express their satisfaction and thanks to the Head Master and Staff for the efficient and careful working of the School, and at the same time remark that as soon as possible they have determined to add to the Staff. The Committee have not lost sight of the want felt in the Settlement for a High School to meet the requirements of those who desire it, and

memoranda on the subject, they state, are being prepared. They have also borne in mind the need of those requiring evening tuition, but their staff is at present too fully occupied to render any immediate steps possible. Mr. Lanning, the Head Master, says he considers the year just ended to have been educationally the most successful since his first connection with the School, and the detailed report he then gives is of the most gratifying nature. The Rev. H. C. Hodges, the Examiner, in his report, laments the deficiencies in the appliances for teaching and illustrating the various branches of arts and sciences; and urges the augmentation of the teaching staff by one trained master, or two trained mistresses. Accompanying the report is a prospectus giving full particulars of the School.

We have received from Messrs. H. Sylva & Co., sole agents for Nestor Gianacis' cigarettes in the Far East, two really excellent little pocket diaries in leather, as useful to the non-smoker as to the consumer of the comforting weed.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 1st inst., and find it chiefly occupied with an account of the inaugural banquet of the Club "Harmony" at Tientsin on the 26th ult.—Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald gave a Fancy Dress Ball at the British Legation on New Year's Eve.—There is no political news.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 9th gives particulars of the persecution of native Christians in the Hokchiong district. A Christian village in that district, about two days' journey from Foochow, was attacked by a neighbouring village about five months ago, some cattle were carried off and the children minding them beaten. They appealed repeatedly to the Magistrate who sent them away, branding them as liars, and this emboldened their persecutors to steal more of their cattle, and burn the watchmen's huts in their fields. Another appeal to the Magistrate resulted in a threat to punish them if they troubled him with complaints; and they then went to Archdeacon Wolfe, who preached the Sermon on the Mount to them. This decided their persecutors to make a regular raid, and having been blessed by a Taoist priest on the 28th of October, they attacked the Christian village, some 2,000 to 3,000 men under the leadership of En Cheang-hua, on the 29th and 30th, burning down all the houses and stealing the contents, and digging up and carrying off the crops of potatoes—all the village has to live on. The magistrate was appealed to again, and when Archdeacon Wolfe reported the matter to H.M.'s Consul at Foochow, the magistrate represented that it was an ordinary village row, and that the Christians had burned down their own houses, subsequently adding that it was really an attack by American Christians and Roman Catholics on English Christians. A Deputy was sent to Hokchiong from Foochow, and he promptly said to the magistrate; "You have told me a lie about this matter; the Christians never did this to their houses." At last eight men were arrested for maltreating the Christians, four of whom did not belong to the attacking village at all, and of the other four, one was blind, one had only one leg, one only one useful hand, and the fourth was too old to walk. These eight men were all examined and released without a stain on their characters, and that was all the reparation the Christians got. It is now understood that H.M.'s Consul has sent the matter up to Peking; and the *Foochow Echo* demands compensation for the outraged Christians and the dismissal of the Hokchiong magistrate.

The stock of Congou at Foochow on the 16th inst., all other kinds being cleared out, was reduced to 12,303 half-chests, out of total arrivals for the season of 542,000 half-chests.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 16th inst.—The *Daily Press* says that it is reported that Sir Halliday Macartney contemplated an early retirement from his post in the Chinese Legation in London.—The hull of the *West York* was sold at auction on the 6th to Mr. Dunbar for \$5,800, and the equipment, sold in lots, realised \$2,500.—Mr. Kellett, the U.S. Vice-Consul, was brutally assaulted by Siamese soldiers at Chiengmai on the 19th of November.—Commander Pelly of H.M.S. *Porpoise* has been promoted to the rank of Captain.—*Sprightly* won the Viceroy's Cup, run at Calcutta on Boxing Day.—Mr. Pollock's yacht *Active* was sunk in fathoms at Hongkong in the yacht race on the 9th, through collision with a junk. No lives were lost. The yacht was afterwards raised.—Three men armed with revolvers took \$90 in money and silk worth \$60 from a shop in Winglok Street on the 8th.—In the cricket match, Scotland and China v. the World, on the 9th, the former made 28 and 60, and the latter 332 for 8 wickets.—A late telegram says that an incendiary fire had entirely destroyed Mr. Cecil Rhodes's house at Capetown.—The inventor of acetylene and some of his workmen have been blown to pieces at Berlin.—The steamer *Venezia* has sunk in the Thames after collision with the *Ceylon*.—A German seaman belonging to the *Arcona* had died in Hongkong after being struck on the head by one of his messmates.—A proclamation has been issued in Kuangsi explaining that transit-passed goods are not to be charged likin.—The *Daily Press* of the 14th has the following note on the fire on the *Fausang*:—

"About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire was discovered in the fore part of the Indo-China Company's steamer *Fausang*, while she was lying at her buoy. The discovery was made by the chief officer, who saw smoke issuing from one of the forward ventilators. He at once raised an alarm and signals for assistance were sent up. In a short time the Hon. F. H. May, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and several firemen reached the vessel, where they met the floating fire engine. The fire was seen to be confined to Nos. 1 and 2 holds, which contained a cargo of cotton, sugar, and general merchandise, and the origin of the outbreak was doubtless due to spontaneous combustion. The ship's crew played on the fire with steam pipes and the firemen quickly got to work with their hose, but the fire continued to smoulder until a late hour yesterday afternoon. The damage is very considerable. The *Fausang* was to have left for Kobe yesterday morning."—Chevalier and Mme. de Kontski arrived at Colombo on the 23rd ult. from Australia in perfect health.—News has been received from Teheran of the arrival there, just before Christmas, of the three English bicyclists, Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe, whose letters in our columns have been so much enjoyed. They proposed continuing their journey to India along the Beluchistan coast.—The steamer *Siam*, from Singapore to Hongkong, was towed into Saigon by the steamer *Nord*, having lost her propeller.—Corporal Bates, R.E., committed suicide on the 14th by throwing himself over the verandah of Wellington Barracks.—The fire on the *Fausang* was quenched, and the damaged cargo discharged, on the 14th.—The *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 15th takes the following from a private letter just received from the Philippines:—"The rebellion still goes on, I much regret to say, as it has rendered this part of the world a very different place to what it was six months ago. The districts immediately surrounding Manila are the worst, and there was fighting last week within seven miles of the town. There is no danger for this town itself, nor do I think more provinces will rise, but the suppression will be bloody and costly, however short, and has caused

a wound to the development and peace of the islands which it will take years to heal."

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* learns from Saigon papers that on Admiral Buller's landing at Saigon, where he had arrived in the *Alacrité* on the 4th of January, he was received by a guard of honour from the marine infantry with the band. In the evening Admiral de Beaumont entertained the English Admiral at dinner, M. Ducos, the Lieutenant-Governor, and other high officials being present to meet His Excellency. On the 6th an excursion to Mytho took place. In the evening there was a dinner on board the *Alacrité*, and on the 7th there was to be a dinner at Government House.

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 31st ult., and Yokohama the 12th, Kobe the 14th, and Nagasaki the 16th inst.—The *Hiryo Maru* was sunk on the 7th after collision with the *Ryoha Maru*.—A Japanese Commission of Investigation estimates the cost of laying a telegraphic cable from Japan, via Hawaii, to San Francisco at \$13,680,000, including two steamers. The gross receipts are estimated at \$1,674,900, and the expenses at \$999,000, per annum.—The Commercial Hotel at Kobe with billiard room and bowling alley, was completely destroyed by fire on the 11th. The Hotel was insured in the London and Lancashire for about \$24,000. This is the fourth building on Lot 31, Kobe, that has been burnt down in ten years.—A non-commissioned officer having been very abusive to the Seoul Court was locked up, but was rescued by twenty of his comrades. Later on, some thirty of them came to the Court, smashed all the windows and the furniture and beat two policemen, so that one is expected to die. The *Independent* concludes that "the lives of Corean Judges are not altogether enviable."—The s.s. *Hokkuan Maru* caught fire at Hakodate on the 10th, and had to be scuttled.—The Empress-Dowager died of pneumonia on the 11th. She was the daughter of Prince Kujo Naotada, and was born in 1834.—The s.s. *Minamoto Maru* was burnt and scuttled in Tsurumi harbour on the 4th.—Mr. W. H. Devine has been appointed U.S. Vice-Consul at Nagasaki.—A telegram to the *Kobe Chronicle*, dated Yokohama, the 13th inst., says that public opinion in Yokohama was strongly in Miss Jacob's favour.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to our Nagasaki contemporary *apropos* a paragraph which appeared in that journal describing some "New Year Trouble" on the *Tairen Maru*, adds that "similar shameful occurrences took place on the N.Y.K.'s s.s. *Kobe Maru* on the trip to Nagasaki on the 1st inst., in fact it was only by carefully hiding themselves, that two of the ship's European engineers saved themselves from being badly beaten or even killed by the crew. Indeed it went so far that even the passengers were not safe, but I myself nearly broke my neck by being thrown down and run over on the saloon staircase by the infuriated crew when they were pursuing the unfortunate officers. The whole of the ship was, for one entire day at sea, absolutely in the hands of a drunken pack of coolies, who were in some instances armed with heavy iron implements. They even went so far as to run down into the engine room all together, and in this way seriously endangered the safety of the ship and the lives of the passengers in a most reckless manner. The Captain and officers, as well as one of the Directors of the N.Y.K. who was on board, were absolutely powerless."

The following is the telegram in the *Kobe Herald* of the 11th, announcing the arrest of Miss Jacob. It will be seen that the charge of murder was based altogether

on the admissions in the "Annie Luke" letters:—

Yokohama, 4.50 p.m. 11th Jan.

Miss Jacob appeared at 9 o'clock this morning before Mr. Troup, H.B.M.'s Consul, charged with the murder of the late W. R. H. Carew. Mr. Lowder prosecuted. Mr. Seidmore is watching the case on behalf of the accused. Mr. Litchfield appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowder, in opening his case, said he intends to prove that Miss Jacob is the writer of the Annie Luke letters, and therefore the avowed murderer. Mr. Porch and Mrs. Hutchison were examined. The case stands remanded until to-morrow morning. The arrest has aroused sympathy for Miss Jacob.

The *Eastern World* tells us that at the session of the House of Representatives on the 26th inst. Mr. Kiyoura, the Minister of Justice, announced the fact that the Revision of the Codes had not yet been completed and that the Government desired to further postpone the day of their enforcement until the end of June, 1898. The revised Codes, which must be in force a year before the revised treaties come into force, would be submitted to the 11th Session of the Diet. A bill to that effect was introduced and passed without division. The postponement in question has everything in its favour, except that the younger Japanese judges who form the majority will be under the onerous necessity of having to study the codes which they have to administer during the day at night, and hence, with the very best intentions and honesty of purpose, misapplications will be unavoidable, and it is not improbable that in 1898 a further postponement may have to be asked for, which would of course mean a delay in the coming into force of the new treaties, or at least of certain portions of them.

The following notes are from the *London and China Express* of the 11th ult.:—

Mr. John Walter, Inspector of Branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, will probably leave in January on a round of inspection of the branches of the bank.

The Silver market has hardly moved since we last wrote. There has been a quiet but steady demand for the East, and, as the selling has been on a moderate scale, the price is steady at 29 15-16d. Mexican dollars have been in good demand and are now 29½d.

The Tea market since we last wrote has undergone no material alteration. For China Leaf the rates at the public sales were easier, and privately business is limited; shipping very quiet. There have been heavy sales of Indian and Ceylon Teas, but, notwithstanding, values have been fairly well maintained.

The prospectus has been issued of the Mountain Copper Co. (Limited), which has a capital of £1,250,000 in shares of £5 each, of which 83,326 are reserved for the vendors in part payment of the purchase-money, and 166,674 offered for subscription. The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working on an extended scale the copper mines belonging to the Mountain Mines (Limited), situated at Iron Mountain, Shasta Country, in the State of California, the smelting works connected therewith, and other extensive property, as well as the entire interest in the railway to the mines; and also the refining works in the neighbourhood of New York owned by the New Jersey Metal Refining Works (Limited). The purchase price has been fixed by the vendors at £1,150,000, payable as to £416,630 in fully-paid shares, and as to £733,370 in cash or in fully paid shares at the option of the company. The chairman is Mr. William Keswick, of Messrs. Matheson and Co., and Mr. Hugh Matheson and Mr. Henry J. Wenham are also on the directorate. The commercial agents of the company are Messrs. Matheson and Co. The

shares of the new mine seem to be liked in the market, a good feature being that there is no underwriting, and no syndicate business, while the strong board of directors naturally arouses confidence.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet, having had its commencement nearly twenty years back, now numbers about a dozen steamers of considerable size and speed, which, while they would form a most useful auxiliary to the Imperial navy in the event of war with a Naval Power, in peace are hardly less useful in maintaining communications with the Far Eastern possessions of Russia in the China seas. This fleet, leaving its armament at home, is exempt from the restrictions which close the Dardanelles to the rest of the Russian war-vessels in the Black Sea, and passes in and out through the Suez Canal to and from Vladivostok, in Eastern Siberia, taking out convicts and troops, bringing back the latter on being relieved, and also trading and carrying back cargoes from China. The latest addition to this unique squadron is the *Kherson*, which, like most of the ships comprising it, has been built in this country. She is of 10,255 tons displacement, and was launched last year from the yard of the Tyne-side works of Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, & Co., realising on her trial trip over nineteen knots for twelve hours. It will therefore be apparent that when she has her armament of 8in. or 6in. cannon on board, together with her equipment of small quick-firers, she will form a very formidable cruiser. The Russian Navy has the third strongest personnel in Europe, and would have no difficulty in filling these vessels up with crews of war strength. The *Kherson* is a smart-looking craft, with her swan bow, three masts, and triple funnels, and is nearly 500 feet long. She is fitted to carry nearly 1,600 passengers of various classes, besides a considerable cargo.—*Daily Graphic*.

THERE are many Shanghailanders who will read with melancholy interest the following telegram from the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 13th ultimo:—

New York, 12th December.

The sale of the Tomboy mine has just been reported. It is situated near Telluride, Col., and is one of the best paying gold mines in the country. The Hamilton-Smith Company made the purchase for the Exploration Company of London (the Rothschilds), and the transfer was completed by F. L. Underwood, who was one of the largest stockholders in the company.

Last year the Tomboy paid \$450,000 in dividends. It has been a profitable mine from the start, and has paid dividends from the grass roots down. Experts who know the mine well say that if the ore on the lower level should prove as rich as that being worked at present the mine will be worth \$5,000,000.

FRANCE is hereafter to keep a representative at the Court of Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia, and the Negus is to have a representative at Paris.

ENORMOUS as is the world's consumption of tea, and largely as it is increasing, it seems to be a question whether supply will not exceed demand before very long. It is now very clearly demonstrated that the shrub needs only certain conditions of soil and climate to thrive and produce first-class leaves. It is equally proved that the required conditions exist in many parts of the world which have never gone in for tea growing. In both South America and South Africa, initial experiments are said to have been crowned with brilliant success, while Russia is making a determined effort to supply her own requirements. At the same time, the out-turns of Assam and Ceylon steadily increase, in spite of the discouragement afforded by lower prices. The Dutch East Indies are also beginning to compete in earnest, and there are some who believe that

the industry would flourish in Northern Queensland. It may be taken for granted, too, that China will, before long, make strenuous endeavours to regain her lost hold on external markets; when the Empire is opened up by railways, the cost of transport to the coast is bound to be largely reduced. All present circumstances thus point to the likelihood of a continuous augmentation of production, and unless consumption increases proportionately, tea drinkers will have a better time than tea growers. Happily, our Indian and Cingalese gardens have achieved such high reputation that they will enter into this competition with great advantages in their favour. But they should spare no exertion to cheapen cost without loss of quality.—*Globe*.

THE *Globe* of the 12th ult. says:—The following is an extract of a letter received from the manager of an English firm at Perim Island:—"Rehita. — News has been received that the Russian cruiser (s.s. *Zaporojets*) that was here for coals, &c., on November 15, had previously been to that port to ask for the 'Sultan,' and as that worthy was away inland, they cut down the territorial posts and signs of the Italian Protectorate, and marked out quite a square mile of land facing the sea, cutting down date palms and everything that came in their way of delineation. Then the Russian flag was hoisted, and kept flying under a guard of 40 men until they left for Perim. The Russians also laid down buoys and made themselves generally at home. They impressed on the Dankalis that they were only going to Perim for three or four days, and on their return the flag would again be hoisted. It is said that the President of Assab went to Rehita 'ho' foot' to ask explanations."

THE *Globe* says:—

The story of the negotiations at Rome with regard to the recognition of Anglican orders has not yet been fully told, but there are contributions to it in the current number of the *Contemporary Review* from the Rev. T. A. Lacey, who was intimately concerned with them, from the English side, and an anonymous writer, who styles himself "Catholicus," on the Roman. Mr. Lacey and "Catholicus" agree in believing that the Pope was strongly in favour of recognition, or, at the very least, of refraining from condemnation. "An entirely adverse decision," says the former, "seemed impossible." An Italian priest of Mr. Lacey's acquaintance had a farewell audience of the Pope, of which he gave the following account:—"Speaking of English affairs, he said, 'These Anglicans are at the door.' 'And I will throw it wide open,' exclaimed the Pope, with enthusiasm."

If the door was not thrown wide open, we know why it was kept shut. "Catholicus" is very candid. The movement in favour of reunion was, he says, "regarded by the Catholics in England with no little apprehension and distrust"; and Cardinal Vaughan "treated the efforts to realise it as a real danger." "There is not the smallest doubt," the writer says, later on, "that the Pope gave way before the violent pressure of the English Catholic bishops and the Roman congregations." "Cardinal Vaughan did everything in his power to obtain the decision he wanted. His last and, perhaps, most telling stroke, was a collective letter from the whole of the Catholic Episcopate of the United Kingdom. This letter has not been published, so that its date and exact contents cannot yet be given, but its existence is absolutely certain." Whether the final result is to be deplored or to be welcomed it is due, not to Leo XIII., but to the head of the Roman Communion in England.

Transport of the 11th ult. notes, among others, the following launches in the previous week:—Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Jarrow, a twin screw steamer, the *Socotra*, for the P. & O. Co. She is 450 feet long,

and carries 8,000 tons.—Messrs. Wigham Richardson & Co., a steel screw passenger steamer, the *Anping*, built for the Osaka Shosha Kaisha, 261 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 23 in depth. She is built to take the highest class in Lloyd's register.—From a first article on "Shipbuilding in 1896" we learn that the great firm of Harland and Wolff of Belfast had eclipsed all previous records the world over. They launched in 1896 twelve vessels of 81,316 tons and 61,324 horse-power; and it has to be remembered that in the case of Belfast the material has to be imported. The aggregate on the Wear was 218,350 tons, Messrs. W. Duxford & Sons, Ltd., the patentees of the turret type of ship, leading the way with 39,533 tons. They have built altogether 29 turret ships with an average gross register of 2,586 tons, net register 1,632 tons, dead-weight capacity 4,310 tons. The largest steamer built on the Wear in 1896 was the *Narrung*, 5,078 tons, by the Sunderland Shipbuilding Co.

AN American contemporary states that Dr. William Ovid Moor last month read a paper before the Academy of Medicine upon "The Permanganate Treatment of Opium Poisoning," and he declared he could say with a great deal of confidence that he had found in permanganate of potash an absolute antidote to opium narcosis. Oxidation of morphine by permanganate rendered it absolutely free from toxic properties, he said. Most of his experiments had been upon himself, as he was so extremely sensitive to even the smallest dose of morphine that he could easily determine the efficacy of the antidote. Permanganate would select morphine among the albuminous matter and would not effect other alkaloids, such as atropine. He had begun with one-sixth of a grain of sulphate of morphine, and had on one occasion taken two grains of morphine four hours after dinner and followed it with three grains of the antidote. At another time he had taken, two hours after breakfast, five grains of morphine and in a few minutes eight grains of the antidote in water. There was no effect from the morphine whatsoever, he said, while had even one-eighth of a grain of it been absorbed by his system he would have felt it immediately. Hypodermic injections of permanganate acted physiologically and should be of benefit, he thought, in all cases of narcosis, including asphyxia and uremia, if other agents failed. He could point to ninety or one hundred cases in which the antidote had been effective. It acted instantaneously and should be carried by all physicians, including ambulance surgeons. Dr. Andrew H. Smith said that permanganate of potash had recently been carried by all ambulance surgeons of the Presbyterian Hospital, but forced respiration had been resorted to in every case of morphine poisoning, so it was impossible to tell what permanganate would have done alone. Under the dual treatment no case had been lost. Dr. W. H. Porter, while conceding the effect of permanganate if administered before the poison had entered into the circulation, thought it hard to see how it could operate after that, but said that he did not speak from experimental knowledge.

DONORS of pictorial moral pocket handkerchiefs to the naked negro children of Central Africa will have to look to their laurels, for the spirit of missionary enterprise is rife in Burma. In the Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction the Chief Commissioner states: "It is hardly necessary to say that he fully concurs in the criticism of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, regarding the textbooks supplied to Talang monastic schools, namely, that these books should contain no reference to Christian doctrine. The Chief Commissioner considers it unfortunate that books inculcating Christian doctrine in the guise of spelling-books were issued even temporarily

for use in the schools, and he trusts that there will be no delay in replacing them by purely secular school-books." As the Director of Public Instruction reports that "the Text-Book Committee met regularly," it seems difficult to understand how moral spelling-books got into the curriculum of studies.

As is pretty generally known, the bullet issued for use with the Lee-Metford rifle was found to lack "stopping power" when used against a fanatical rush of more or less savage warriors, and experiments were thereupon commenced in India with the object of securing a bullet that should achieve the happy medium—just enough penetration and enough setting-up. The result has been the invention by Captain Bertie Clay, of the Royal Artillery, of a bullet which is now claimed to give what is wanted, and which will doubtless be adopted for future use. It has been tested for accuracy and ranging power and found to shoot every bit as well as, if not better than, the service bullet, with the same elevation at all ranges, the same velocity, and the same low trajectory. In appearance the two bullets are identical, the fact that the lead is exposed at the point being hardly noticeable. Colonel Hill, in a recent lecture on the subject, remarked:—"From the experiments that I have personally conducted at animate and inanimate objects, I do not hesitate to aver that I would rather be hit by two Martini-Henry bullets than one of these .303 bullets. I know the bullet to be a very accurate military bullet and I think it a very efficient sporting bullet for all game from elephants to ravine deer. In short, I regard the .303 rifle with the modified bullet as the most efficient and deadly weapon that any one could desire with which to meet his enemy, whether man or beast, and I consider that armed with them the British soldier will have in his hands the best rifle and most efficient bullet in the world."

A HOME paper tells us that the woes of a consul's life are pathetically rhymed by Bret Harte *à propos* of a letter from a brother consul, narrating the tale of "a short, Saxon-looking man named Fowler," who came to him for assistance, showing a bogus letter from a sorrowing mother in America. Thus sang M. Harte:—

I'm acquainted with affliction, chiefly in the form of fiction, that is offered up by strangers at the consul's open door;

And I know all kinds of sorrow, that relief would try to borrow with various sums from sixpence upward to "a penny more!"

And I think I know all fancy styles of active mendicancy, from the helpless Irish soldier who mixed in our country's war,

And who laid in Libby Prison in a war that wasn't his'n, and I sent back to the country—that he never saw before. I know the wretched seaman who was tortured by a demon captain, till he fled in terror, with his wages in arrear.

And I've given him sufficient to ship as an efficient and active malefactor with a gentle privateer.

Oh, I know the wealthy tourist, who (through accident the purest) lost his letters, watch, and purse on the "cold deck" coming o'er.

And I heeded that preamble, and lent him enough to gamble till he won back all his money on the "cold deck" here ashore.

But I never, never, never, in beneficent endeavour, fell into the meshes—wicked meshes—by the Saxon Fowler spread,

And it seems to me a pistol used judiciously at Bristol would have not too prematurely brought this matter to a head.

As an illustration of the methods of French colonial administrators, M. Alfred

Capus sends the following skit to *Les Tablettes des Deux-Charentes*. We translate it from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*:—

A High Functionary of a French Colony.—I have sent for you to my office, Sir, because a singular piece of news has come to my ears. It would seem that you propose to establish yourself here?

The Colonist.—That is so.

The High Functionary, knitting his brows.—And what is your object, may I ask?

The Colonist.—My object is to colonise, I have brought my family with me, I have bought some land, and I propose to establish a great industrial enterprise.

The High Functionary.—Indeed! You are a Frenchman, I suppose?

The Colonist.—Certainly!

The High Functionary.—By whose authority did you leave France?

The Colonist.—But, Sir—

The High Functionary, raising himself gradually in his chair.—Who invited you to come here to establish great industrial enterprises?

The Colonist.—Nobody, I—

The High Functionary.—If you must establish industries, why don't you establish them in France, instead of coming here to interfere with things that don't concern you?

The Colonist.—Allow me—

The High Functionary.—And what is this industry of yours, may I ask?

The Colonist.—It is concerned with—

The High Functionary.—Oh! I don't want to know. But I shall keep an eye on you.

The Colonist.—But I came here to ask your protection!

The High Functionary.—My protection? You must be mad, Sir! The extent of my protection will be to reconduct you to the frontier at the first suspicious step on your part that we detect.

The Colonist.—Well then, I have been deceived, that's all. My idea on the contrary was that you wanted manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists—

The High Functionary.—People of that kind are the ruin of colonies, Sir. For a colony to become prosperous, it only wants good functionaries, good administrators. We don't want any one to administer.

EUROPE AT THE PLAY.

The following appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* of the 4th ult.:—

O languid audience, met to see.

The last act of the tragedy

On that terrific stage afar

Where burning towns the footlights

are,—

O listless Europe, day by day

Casually sitting out the play!

So sat, with loveless countenance cold,

Round the arena, Rome of old.

Pain, and the ebb of life's red tide,

So, with a calm regard, she eyed,

Her gorgeous vesture, million-pearled,

Splashed with the blood of half the world.

High was her glory's noon: as yet

She had not dreamed her sun could set!

As yet she had not dreamed how soon

Shadows should vex her glory's noon.

Another's pangs she counted nought;

Of human hearts she took no thought;

But God, at nightfall, in her ear

Thundered His thought exceeding clear.

Perchance in tempest and in blight,

On Europe, too, shall fall the night!

She sees the victim overborne,

By worse than ravening lions torn.

She sees, she hears, with soul unstirred,

And lifts no hand, and speaks no word,

But vaunts a brow like theirs who deem

Men's wrongs a phrase, men's right a

dream.

Yet haply she shall learn, too late,

In some blind hurricane of Fate,

How fiercely alive the things

She held as fool's imaginings,

And, though circuitous and obscure,

The feet of Nemesis how sure.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

18th Jan.

WE understand that so far eleven candidates have been nominated for the new Council. Four of these are members of the retiring Council, Messrs. Alford, Cooper, W. D. Little, and Moses; for, as is known with very general regret, Mr. J. L. Scott, one of the ablest Chairmen we have ever had, has decided not to seek re-election. Then come five more or less official candidates, Messrs. C. Dowdall, Freeman, Karbe, Mustard, and Probst, all likely to be valuable members, Mr. Karbe coming on to represent the German community, and Mr. Mustard the American community. It is obvious that it is very desirable that one member of the Council should be specially well acquainted with Hong-kew, which is rapidly being covered with foreign as well as native houses. The other two candidates are Dr. Ward Hall and Mr. O. Middleton, both of whom are sure to receive a considerable measure of support, so that the election next week should be a very interesting one. It is in contemplation, we understand, that Mr. Alford shall be asked to take the chair for the ensuing year and Mr. Probst the vice-chair. There may be still some more nominations, as the entries do not close until 4 p.m. to-day.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND'S ANNUAL SPEECH.

18th Jan.

THE annual speeches of Sir Thomas Sutherland to the shareholders in the "good old P. & O." Company are always full and interesting, and the one that he delivered on the 9th ultimo at the annual meeting of the Company was one of the fullest and most interesting of the series. He began by telling them that the past year was an unusually anxious, as well as an unusually active one, the Company's fleet having navigated very nearly 3,000,000 miles in absolute safety, and with a remarkable immunity from minor accidents. The fact that the company has constantly at work propelling engines aggregating about 250,000 horse-power, as well as an enormous number of smaller engines, and that there had been hardly a single stoppage of machinery even to remedy a hot bearing, led Sir Thomas into some pertinent remarks on the efficiency and safety with which the thousands of steamers carrying the British flag and traversing every year millions and millions of miles are navigated.

Sir Thomas mentioned that five new steamers, the *Malta*, *Palawan*, *Sunda*, *Sumatra*, and *Borneo*, had come into active work during the year and given great satisfaction; while the *India*, one of four new 8,000-ton ships costing altogether about a million sterling;

whose sisters are the *China*, *Egypt*, and *Arabia*, has started on her career. He also alluded to a 1,000-ton vessel, the *Harlington*, which has been acquired for a special purpose, and has carried in a few months over 40,000 tons of cargo. The enormous mileage run altogether has raised the company's coal bill from £519,000 to £567,000, while the Suez Canal fees rose from £238,000 to £275,000, and maintenance and repairs from £243,000 to £267,000. Two old steamers have been sold—and there are some others from which China passengers would welcome the disappearance of the envelope flag. The net result is that with bigger ships, increased work, and increased expenditure, the full dividend has been amply earned, and a sum of £277,475 put aside for depreciation; after deducting which the fleet is only valued at £10 6s. 8d. per ton or, deducting reserves, £6 14s. 7d., a result to be proud of.

Going farther into figures, Sir Thomas explained that passenger receipts for the year amounted to £1,043,000, an increase of £91,000 on the previous year, and an increase within the last fifteen years of half a million sterling, notwithstanding a very marked reduction in rates, a heavy fall in silver, and the fact that, in consequence of that fall, a large number of people now travel second-class who would never have thought of doing so fifteen years ago. Sir Thomas adverted to the attack made upon the Company by the obscure body in India calling itself the Cheap Passage Association; a body which has no weight in India where the facts are well known, but which is now doing its best in England to prejudice the Company's efforts to obtain a renewal of its mail contract. He referred more particularly to the matter in order to show that, when a careful estimate was made of the proportion of the cost of working due to carrying passengers, of the cost of keeping up an army of 3,000 stewards, and of the victualling, it was found that the net profit on this branch of their business was only about 7 per cent; that is, that every amount of £50 of passage money paid to the Company leaves a profit of no more than £3 10s. to the shareholders.

Homeward freights had been bad, a deficiency being shown from every port except Calcutta, but transport and inter-colonial business had come to the Company's assistance, and there has been an enormous expansion in the outward trade. India is importing railway material, Japan plant for mills and railways, Australia mining machinery; but this is unfortunately necessarily a temporary pressure. The drought in India causes anxiety, but India is fortunately a country of very varied resources. In 1895 the shipping trade was saved by the enormous jute crop. In 1896 cotton, linseed, and tea were the saviours, and Sir Thomas still entertains a hopeful view with regard to the immediate future.

Then Sir Thomas turned to a very important subject, that of docks and wharves. Some months ago the Dock Company gave notice that they were going to make an excessive advance in rates and as the P. & O. Company works its ships not in docks but at wharves at Antwerp, Calcutta, Hong-kong, Shanghai, Sydney, and other places, it determined to do the same at London. With this object it bought a property of 70 acres, with a frontage of 4,000 feet on the Thames, at something over £220 an acre—land is much cheaper on the Thames than on the Huangpu—and was prepared to build its own wharves. This brought the Dock Company to terms, and a new and workable agreement has been made. Meanwhile London is one of the most expensive ports in the world, and Sir Thomas quoted figures to show how it is being cut into by Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam; and he added that "unless the charges in this port (London), not only dock dues, but the pilotage and light dues and other charges, are assimilated to those of the Continental ports to which I have referred, this diminishing trade is certain to become more marked in the future."

Sir Thomas then devoted himself to explaining a change which has been recently made by the Inland Revenue authorities in their allowance for the depreciation of ships, a change which results in the life of every steamer being calculated at fifty years. The P. & O. Company's rule is to write off annually 5 per cent of the original cost; and they had proved that from 1870 to 1894 inclusive, "viz., twenty-five years, this company had sold fifty-three steamers which cost originally £4,336,362, for the sum of £516,601, and during the time in which these steamers had been in their service the amount of depreciation written off at 5 per cent on the original cost brought the aggregate up to £3,751,026, which, added to the amount realised by the sale, aggregated £4,267,621, against the original cost of £4,336,362, so that in reality we had a net deficiency in the replacement of the capital of the company, notwithstanding the charge of 5 per cent on the original cost, of £68,741."

In closing, Sir Thomas paid a tribute to the late directors, Mr. de Salis and Mr. Tait, mentioned that the mail contract was not yet settled, and justly claimed the approval of the shareholders for the way in which the company had been carried on. It is needless to say that the shareholders unanimously carried a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board of directors for the successful way in which they had conducted the affairs of the Company.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

CHRISTIANITY AND
RECREATION.

20th Jan.

WE note that a stout layman during the recent Diocesan Conference of the see of Bath and Wells spoke up for a modification of the present Sunday observance at home. This gentleman, Mr. G. T. D. Foxcroft, advocated attractive services in Church and the playing of such games as cricket, football, and skating, under restrictions. Of course his black-coated environment was much too conservative to go such lengths. We also observe that at the Church Conference at Shrewsbury the cognate subject of the Church's attitude towards amusement was brought up in several ways:—Art in Churches, Modern Society, Amusement and Recreation, Current Literature, and the Influence of Fiction. We must confess to a feeling of pleasure in observing the robust way in which both clergy and laity handled these ancient dialectics. Even in the ultra-conservative don't-budge-a-bit parsons there was a total absence of sanctified snivel, a downright manliness, a fine toleration of the opponents' position, and a fair attempt to meet their arguments: no appeals to prejudice, no *ignoratio elenchi*, and no wish to hoot a progressive down. Things are certainly improving.

Asceticism although an antique ally of the Christian Church has in reality no affinity with true religion. It came in partly as a by-product of Patristic theology, partly as an outgrowth of the Stoic philosophy, and partly as a determined protest against the unbridled licence which disgraced Roman society in its dissolution period. Later on as thought waxed and authority waned, asceticism grafted itself on to the vulgar belief that happiness after death was to be strictly but inversely proportional to happiness in life. Sour and acrid enthusiasts sat for years in caves or on pillars amidst filth and fleas, and dehumanised themselves under the vain delusion that this was well pleasing to God, and that just because they voluntarily afflicted themselves now he would beatify them hereafter. Sex was to these men an accursed institution, the chiefest instrument of the Devil, and holy fools went so far as not to keep hens because they were female. A little asceticism may be praiseworthy as a protest against unbridled luxury, but as a permanent institution it is like the seven devils which replaced the one. In the Roman Empire it undermined patriotism, destroyed the sweet happiness of domestic life, and begat an iron intolerance; and it would do the same thing now. Remaining in the Roman Church under the rigid rules of the monastic orders, it came into Protestantism *via* the fierce and unbending theology of Calvin. Knox imported it to Scotland; it swept England like a flood in the first half of the sixteenth century, under the guise of Puritanism. It

modified the national character, doing infinite good as well as much harm, and robbed us of our old joy of life. Merrie England at its hands suffered the fate of Bottom and was translated, while the ancient jocund Scottish peasant (of whom Burns was a survival) was transmuted by it into a dour, grim, good, unlovable saint.

The English Church fought long and steadily against the taboo of jollity and amusement in life. James I with his Bishops tried hard to stem the tide, but other moral and political forces on the side of the Ascetics were happily too much for him; the British Sunday and British attitude towards social relaxation became what we know it. Into our connotation of the word "holy" we have read all sorts of things which nobody else but the Ascetics ever dreamed of. The holiness of the Sabbath Day is to us utterly, or rather was, incompatible with diversion, pleasure, merriment, and even healthy exercise. The Jews from remote antiquity, and all the other nations of Europe, saw no desecration in the alliance of mild festivity, with a holy observance of the Sunday. So much the worse for them, the Sons of Belial, said the virtuous Britons. We firmly believe that Christianity in England has lost heavily by this device. By England we do not mean middle-class England but the whole people of the British Isles. The middle-class man still smugly thanks God he is not as other men, and thinks he has the monopoly of His grace largely because of Sunday observance; but omitting the six or seven millions of *bourgeoisie*, the thirty odd millions of our countrymen are alienated from religious influence largely by the attitude of their Christian countrymen on the Sunday question.

Our working classes are keenly alive to the blessing of Sunday as a day of rest, and would fight tooth and nail to keep it as a social institution. They are also on the alert to see that the extension of its usefulness as a day of rest and relaxation does not involve more people losing its advantages; but within these limits they are dead against its sombreness and its dull deadening influence, adverse to everything but the beer-shops. We are disposed to think them right. We can see nothing incompatible between piety and church-going on the one hand, and social intercourse and amusement on the other, if we guard against abuse or tendency to excess in either; and Miss Mitford in her idyllic sketches of English village life tells us how in the early part of this century the Sunday cricket match still lingered on in the South of England: the parish parson was its staunch upholder and he led his flock from the wickets to the pew. If we remember correctly Charles Kingsley tried to revive Sunday cricket in Eversley. Even Calvin himself never intended to go the lengths of his followers; we cannot quote our authority but remember once reading how he and Knox

abated the zeal of a theological discussion in the streets of Geneva by adjourning to a tavern and *playing skittles* on a Sunday. And why not? Is any layman East of Suez ashamed to go from tennis to Church? Does he not profit by and enjoy each more by reason of the other.

The truth is the present run of society on sport and amusement is fundamentally rational. Life is a high-pressure function in our times and cannot be maintained without relaxation. Sport and exercise are the best correctives of indulgence and luxury, just as amusement is the best physic for overwork. But apart from this, these institutions have their moral and intellectual side as well as their physical. The Duke uttered more than a paradox when he said the Peninsular battles were won in the Eton playing-fields: the virility of our race is sustained in an age of industrialism and urbanism by our tendency to sport and it would be nothing less than a national calamity to see this tendency much lessened. Similarly amusement is but a synonym for recreation or refreshment; this of course condemns the follies of record breaking, betting, and professionalism, but these are the abuses and not the uses of games and recreation. The Church and Churchmen are acting wisely in reconsidering their attitude to social pleasures. Father O'Flynn protested against leaving gaiety all to the laity. Sydney Smith, one of the kindest as well as wittiest of God's creatures, was never made a bishop because humour was thought incompatible with episcopal decorum. We are bad theologians, a fact which probably accounts for our belief that this is preposterous: for our own part we have ever believed and believe it yet that the Supreme Being Himself has in addition to His other attributes a sense of humour; and that as a consequence innocent fun and exercise cannot be displeasing to Him even on the Sabbath Day, provided always they do not tend to alienate men from their higher duties.

THE DUELLO IN TONGKING.

21st Jan.

THE deadly duello still rears its fateful, but happily rarely fatal, head in Tongking. The *Courrier d'Haiphong* of the 9th instant contains two *procès-verbaux*, the first of which records an actual encounter, which in the latter case was avoided by the explanations given by the seconds of the challenged party. The following is the report of the first encounter, drawn up with all the solemnity befitting so serious a matter:—

Procès-verbal.

"At the conclusion of an altercation between Messrs. Jourlin and Dewier, the latter considering himself insulted by certain terms employed by M. Jourlin, asked Messrs. Manington and Layrisse

to demand of him a retraction or reparation by the sword.

"On his side, M. Jourlin named as his seconds Messrs. Bouton and Peretti.

"These gentlemen having declared that their client adhered to the terms of which he had made use, an encounter was decided to be inevitable.

"The conditions of the combat were arranged as follows :—

"The combat to be with the sword, at the first blood, with permission to wear the ordinary glove.

"The rounds to last one minute; the combatants are forbidden to close.

"The encounter to take place on the Race-course at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1897."

This is signed in duplicate by the four seconds on the 6th of January.

"In accordance with the decision in the *procès-verbal* of the 6th of January, the encounter took place on the spot and under the conditions agreed on. In the first round, M. Dewier received on the posterior surface of his arm below the deltoid, a wound which put an end to the combat."

This is also signed in duplicate by the four seconds.

After this sensation the second report is comparatively tame, and it would almost seem that the seconds of M. Devaux must have carefully studied Touchstone's discourse on the duello, and the length to which an offender may go without making an encounter inevitable.

"Procès-verbal.

"M. Broutin having charged Messrs. Layrisse, director of the *Echo du Tonkin*, and Bonnafond, clerk in the Fluviales, to demand from M. Devaux retraction or reparation in the matter of the terms which M. Broutin considers offensive which were employed by M. Devaux in the course of a business discussion which took place on the 5th of January instant, M. Devaux named as his seconds Messrs. Briffand, merchant, and Guerneur, lawyer, at Haiphong.

"The four seconds have had a meeting at ten o'clock to-day at the residence of M. Layrisse, and after explanation, Messrs. Briffand and Guerneur declared that the expression which M. Broutin considered offensive, was not applied to the latter personally, but to the arguments he used in the course of the discussion, and that there was no intention whatever to wound M. Broutin.

"In these conditions, the seconds were unanimous in deciding that a hostile meeting was not to be thought of."

This *procès-verbal* was duly signed by the four seconds on the 6th of January.

It is proverbial that ridicule kills in France. When there was a probability of the restoration of the monarchy in France, with the late Comte de Chambord as King, and all the arrangements were being made, the scheme was finally disposed of by the Comte himself. In the first place he insisted on replacing the tricolour by the white flag. This might have been got over, but he far-

ther insisted on riding into Paris on a favourite little pony, on which he looked like a country squire pottering about his paternal acres in the morning, looking to see if his gates and fences were in order. His intended Court, the appointments to which were all made, and which was discussing the final arrangements, pointed out that if he appeared at the head of his followers on a pony like that, Paris would go off in a shout of laughter which would extinguish the restoration, for "ridicule kills in Paris." In the end the Comte de Chambord died without making any entry into Paris. If then ridicule kills in France, how is it that duelling has not been killed long ago, considering what farces most of the duels of the present day in France are? If the aggrieved person were always sure of getting his revenge on his aggressor in a duel, there might be something in it; but as often as not, it is the aggressor who succeeds in inflicting farther injury on the mau he has already wronged, as M. Jourlin did on M. Dewier. It is astonishing that a logical people like the French do not realise how utterly illogical and unreasonable this is. The argument in favour of duelling is that it makes men careful of their actions and language, as they may be called to account for them. If there was ever any truth in this, it might have been when duels were fatal; though even then it encouraged a race of bullies and bravoes who relied on their skill with the sword and the pistol. But since the duel has become a farce, in which the first scratch is the signal for honour to consider itself satisfied, it obviously exercises no deterrent effect. The duel is presumably the descendant of the ordeal of battle, which flourished at a time when Providence was believed to be assuredly on the side of the right, and the villain was certain to come off second best. But in the duel the just man comes off second best just as often as the villain. M. Broutin seems to us to have had much the more level head. He—or his seconds for him—accepted the statement of his adversary, M. Devaux—or his seconds for him—that the offensive expressions he, M. Devaux, had made use of were directed not against M. Broutin personally, but against M. Broutin's arguments, and that he wouldn't hurt M. Broutin's feelings for the world. It was a happy thought to dissever M. Broutin from his arguments, and to say that the latter were foolish but the former wasn't a fool. Here M. Broutin's seconds show their possession of the logical French mind; you, they said to their principal, have not been insulted, and your arguments are not corporeal entities, and cannot challenge or be challenged to a duel; there is no room for a hostile encounter here. Can any one imagine for a moment that the fear of the duello exercised any check on the tongues of Messrs. Jourlin and Devaux?

THE COREAN REPOSITORY FOR DECEMBER.

22nd Jan.

THERE is nearly always something very good to read in the *Corean Repository*, and the December issue is enlivened by an article by the Rev. Jas. S. Gale on "The Corean Coolie," which recalls in style and interest the same writer's article some months ago on "The Corean Pony." The opening article of the present issue is a continuation of Dr. Landis's summary of "The Numerical Categories of Corea." Among these are the "Six Shops," and this list shows how limited the wants of the Coreans are. They are the Silk shop, the Paper shop, the Muslin shop, the Grass-cloth shop, the Hempen shop, and the Odds and Ends shop. "These," Dr. Landis tells us, "are sometimes known as the 'Six Guilds.' They possess the monopoly of trade in the above-mentioned goods and for this privilege they are called upon to contribute towards the expenses of a Royal Wedding, Funeral, etc. Anyone in the capital who deals in the above-mentioned articles without first obtaining the permission of the guild in question is liable to have his goods confiscated." The "Seven Books" are the Chinese Classics. The "Eight Celebrated Sights" of Oul San show that the Coreans are not behind their neighbours in Japan in the appreciation of the beauties of nature. They are the river emptying into the sea, the mountain peaks rising up into the sky, the evaporating of salt on the plains, the clouds enclosing the mountain-peaks, the fishermen's lights on an autumn evening, the peaks of the fairies projecting into the sky, the pinnacles of Choung Syeng, and the sailing boats of Nai Huang. To read this category brings before one's mental eye a hundred views in Japan.

The second article, by the Rev. W. D. Reynolds, gives an account of the organisation, mode of procedure, and present status of the work of Bible translation in Corea. So laborious and full of checks and delays is the system adopted by the Board of Translation, that it is not to be wondered at that they have hardly got beyond the Gospel of St. Matthew, other translations that have been issued in compliance with urgent demands being the work of individuals, and in no sense stamped with the Board's *imprimatur*. When the Board, if it adheres to its present system, will conclude its labours, it is impossible to foresee. "While the grass is growing, the steed starves."

Mr. Gale's monograph on the Corean coolie is so good that we have transferred it bodily to our columns. The article is followed by "Reports of the Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Mission North," which clearly show the activity and zeal of the missionaries named in them. We note that in Seoul, "medical work has been carried on at four dispensaries at which the total of 9,000 cases have been treated, about

one-third of them being women. A notable advance has been made in the matter of charges and fees in the four dispensaries. From the natives over \$322 was received. As this was the first year of a rigid insistence upon this a slight decrease in the number of patients has been noted and by some attributed to this cause, but as the decrease has been seen in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the city, it should rather be attributed to the disturbed condition of the city."

The next article is on the "Corean Coast Trade," and its author "F.H.M." shows that there must be some reason why the Japanese have neglected to push, or rather have actually discouraged, the development of steamer traffic along the south and west coasts of Corea, full of good harbours well situated for trade. There is a good coast trade to be done, and it ought to be carried on and developed by the steamers which the Coreans possess, but which the Japanese charterers prefer to keep idle. In the Editorial Department it is explained that the idleness of the Corean steamers is due to an attempt on the part of the Coreans to get the steamers back from the Japanese without paying the latter's claims for repairs, etc. It is added that "the claim has since been settled, so that the coast trade no doubt will be developed in the near future." The Editorial Department includes an interesting "Retrospective, and Prospective" note, a note on "Count Okuma on Corean Trade," and another on "The Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad," from which we learn that "this American enterprise in Corea is moving forward." From a letter to the Editor we learn that the present King of Corea, though the Taiwonkun's son, was not a Prince at all before he was adopted into the family of Dowager Queen Cho's Royal Consort. Half-a-dozen Notes and Comments conclude this issue. From one of them we learn that Mrs. Bishop is busily engaged in writing a book on Corea; another we will quote in full:—

"In western countries we frequently hear of long and persistent balloting before an election takes place. Here the order is reversed. On the 13th of last month the Prime Minister was appointed. Up to December the 8th he sent in his fifteenth resignation, but with equal pertinacity His Majesty refused to accept it. Who ever heard of an Occidental resigning fifteen times from a 5,000-dollar position? We do not know which to admire the more, the modesty of the Prime Minister, or the determination of the King."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Kczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sole everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OF DEC.)

So many people know and love Thackeray's favourite "Dr. Brighton" that we need no excuse for extracting a portion of the leading article in the *Times* on the gale of the night of the 4th ult. :—

Our account reckons up in pounds how much loss Brighton has sustained from last Friday's gale. One loss, and, in the opinion of many, the greatest loss of all, is not thus to be calculated. The disappearance of the old Chain Pier removes a landmark with which a thousand associations have been bound up. To those of us whose memories of Brighton date back fifty years or more, it was the one pier of the place. It was a magnificent structure, resting on clumps of huge iron-shod piles driven deep into the solid rock, and completed at every point with a strength and massiveness which promised to bid defiance to the most extreme fury of the elements. For just seventy-three years it has held its own against every attack, and it was only a few weeks ago that it was officially condemned as unsafe as a public promenade. Safe or unsafe as a public promenade, it would probably have stood against ordinary wear and tear for some years yet to come. Friday's storm has been exceptionally violent, and it has proved to be more than the Chain Pier could resist. Visitors to Brighton who knew it of old, and who have long cherished a genuine and unaffected love for it, will henceforth look in vain for an object which more than any other could bring back to them the memories of their own early days and early visits to the place. Something they will see. The most shoreward tower remains standing as yet, though no longer upright, but it is not likely that it will be suffered to stand long in its present state, to the common peril of the passers by. At low tide, too, other landmarks will show themselves above the sea level, but it would perhaps be difficult to find a sufficient *raison d'être* to justify the authorities in leaving them unremoved. They are the last relics of an old friend; but they are too much in the nature of sunken rocks to be allowed to continue where they are. We fear, therefore, that old Brighton *habitués* must make up their minds to bow to the inevitable and to submit to a loss, not the less real because of its purely sentimental character. Rather it is all the more real because, unlike a material loss, it is one which no money can replace.

The sudden departure of two American warships from this port has directed our attention again, although we have no knowledge that their departure has anything to do with the Cuban question, to possible difficulties between Spain and the United States, and it is worth while therefore to quote a part of the text of President Cleveland's recent message to Congress dealing with this question :—

It would seem that, if Spain were to offer Cuba genuine autonomy, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island should not be effected on that basis, stopping at once the conflict now consuming the island, which is making it worthless for whichever party ultimately prevails. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honour. Realising that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural, and being sincerely desirous that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this Government to Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered to the Cuban insurgents and accepted by them upon a guaranty for its execution, the United States would endeavour to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such a guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed it was not altogether unwelcome. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realise that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time, labour, and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. Therefore, it is fervently hoped that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the Cubans will be at once inaugurated. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner outlined or in any other way consistent with our Constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances arise our policy and interests constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or interference in its control by any other Power. It cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord due respect to the sovereignty of Spain we cannot view the pending conflict without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection becomes manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when the hopeless struggle has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than a useless sacrifice of human life, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognise and discharge.

On the 8th of December the *Times* printed the text of the Cassini Convention, supplied to it by Reuter from the *North-China Daily News*. On the 10th the *Times* had apparently reached the conclusion that the matter was important enough to be treated in a leading article, which is really a masterpiece of superiority. The opening paragraph is :—

We published on Tuesday, for what it is worth, a statement issued by Reuter's news-agency giving what purports to be the text of a Russo-Chinese treaty concluded at Peking by Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, who, by the way, was said to have reversed the usual diplomatic practice by refusing to leave instead of insisting upon leaving when difficulties were thrown in his way. The statement was put forth upon the authority of the *North-China Daily News*, a journal which on more than one previous occasion has professed an intimate acquaintance with the secrets of the Russian Foreign Office, without, however, being able to convince the rest of the world of its accuracy. It will probably have occurred to careful readers of this "text" that it bears a much closer resemblance to former disclosures coming from the same quarter than to any authentic diplomatic instrument of which the world has cognisance. They will therefore learn without overwhelming astonishment that nothing is known at the Foreign Office of the conclusion of any such treaty as has been described, and that Russian diplomatic authorities profess a corresponding ignorance. In these circumstances every one enjoys the privilege of forming his own estimate of the importance to be attached to the revelation. It is proverbially difficult to prove a negative, and the ignorance of our Foreign Office does not amount to proof that the treaty has no existence. Nor does a semi-official *démenti* from the Russian side prove much more to persons at all versed in the ways of diplomacy than does ignorance on ours. For our own part we should be sorry to assert that Count Cassini did not bear away with him to St. Petersburg such a treaty as has been minutely described. Still less should we care to commit ourselves to a categorical denial of the conclusion of any treaty between Russia and China. But we do not think it necessary to believe implicitly every statement which we are not in a position to disprove, especially when very similar statements previously made with equal confidence by the same authority have been shown by subsequent events to be without foundation in fact.

The writer goes on to say that no doubt Russia means to take Manchuria sooner or later, that it is futile to spend our time in deploring her activity, and that "Englishmen must continue to display individually

the courage, endurance, enterprise, and resource by which the British Empire has been built up," etc., etc.

Russia is bent upon developing her vast Asiatic Empire. In doing so she must inevitably push eastward to the ocean, and not less inevitably will she obey the secular law of human gravitation towards the South. With treaties or without, by one arrangement or by another, these great movements will go on from year to year and from generation to generation. We may as well accept the fact once for all, allowing details to drop into their proper place, and ceasing to fret unduly about them. If and when our interests are directly assailed, we must resist, if necessary in arms. Till then our proper and only reply is to attend to our own business and to emulate our forefathers in promoting the progress and consolidation of the Empire.

The *Globe* takes the matter more seriously. It says:—

On the 29th of October last year we published a telegram from our correspondent at Hongkong in which he stated that "Wang Chichuan was appointed by an Imperial Edict on a mission to Russia for the purpose of congratulating the new Czar on his accession to the Throne. This, at least, was the ostensible purpose, but the real object of the Envoy was to convey to St. Petersburg a secret treaty conceding to Russia the right to carry the great Siberian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostok, with a branch from Moukden to Port Arthur. China reserves to herself the right to purchase the railways twenty years hence. This announcement, pregnant as it was with the greatest interest for this country, was received with general incredulity. Both our own Foreign Office—which always shows a marked dislike of being behind the Press in its information—and the Russian Embassy issued a categorical denial of the whole report; and the public, innocently believing these two august bodies, dismissed the matter from their minds. Besides, the report in itself appeared almost too extravagant for belief. Englishmen are so unused to seeing their own country execute such bold and masterful strokes of policy that they found it hard to understand how any other could have the effrontery to alter the political map of the Far East in such a thorough, off-hand fashion. Yet, those who had studied and carefully watched Russia's movements in the Eastern end of her dominions were far from considering such a *coup* unlikely. For four or five years she had been massing troops at Vladivostok and Novgorod Bay, on the Russo-Corean frontier; her Pacific Fleet had been more than doubled in strength; her Great Siberian Railway was hurrying towards completion; and most important of all, her Ministers and officials were continuously and publicly urging the necessity for an open port on the Pacific coast. What wonder, then, that she contemplated a new order of things in the Far East? And as all the world knows this morning, what we prognosticated—indeed announced—fourteen months ago has come about and Russia has shown her hand. The text of the Manchurian treaty lies before us in all its clever effrontery, and as will be seen by a careful perusal of its terms, it bears out in the most exact manner our telegram of last October year.

We have only room for two other extracts. The first is from the *Morning Post*:

That Russia was to obtain a substantial return for the assistance she rendered China in recovering from Japan the districts of the Fêngtien Peninsula ceded by the Shimonoseki Treaty was a well-recognized fact, and the only matter that remained in doubt was what that return would be. We are now in possession of the secret, if secret it can be called, seeing that in spite of official denials many points of the Convention just concluded between China and Russia have again and again been foreshadowed through the ordinary channels of communication. To construe this diplomatic document is not a very difficult task, since the only interpretation possible is that it gives to Russia the practical control, if not the immediate or permanent possession, of Manchuria and the Fêngtien Peninsula. Various other explanations will probably be forthcoming, and we shall most likely be told that only in the event of such

and such circumstances will Russia take any steps to secure by occupation the country she has secured.

And the next from the *Daily News*:—

The new treaty between Russia and China gives Russia with a stroke of the pen what Japan, with the expenditure of her best blood and treasure, failed to win by the sword. On the face of it it is little more than an arrangement for permitting the extension of the Great Siberian Railway through Chinese territory. Russia undertakes to construct the lines at her own expense and to give China the option of purchase after a period of years. In reality, the scheme opens China to Russia, gives her not only outlets to the sea but Chinese ports in the warm water, and even allows her to plant her garrisons in Chinese territory. Russia has found her way to the warm water at last, and ice-bound Vladivostok is no longer her sole outlet in the Pacific. It should be borne in mind that the treaty ports have given this country the freedom of the seas in the same region for many a year. There is nothing to be alarmed about.

The following is the Money Market note in the *Economist* of the 5th ult.:—

The decline in the value of money has made further progress this week, with the result that best three months' bills are now taken at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and even a shade under, while the discount houses have reduced their allowances for deposits to $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, for money at call and notice respectively. This week's Bank return shows a decrease of nearly three-quarters of a million in the Public Deposits, and the large Government disbursements which that may be taken to indicate have, by increasing the market supplies, probably helped to weaken rates. The more efficient cause of the drop, however, is that the condition of affairs in the United States favours the belief that before long gold will be shipped thence to this side. Money there has become exceedingly cheap, and funds are accumulating at the banks, while the revival in business, which it was hoped would provide much fuller employment for them, is not making anything like the progress that was generally expected. The idea, moreover, which was so prevalent in the States, that after the election British investors would again begin to buy largely of American securities has not been realised. The disposition here has been rather to sell than to buy, and the calculation is, that instead of increasing our holdings we have reduced them during the past four weeks by several millions. These sales have helped to offset the balance of trade against us, and that is not mounting up so rapidly as before, since the shipments of wheat are now on a reduced scale. All these changes point to the probability that if not now at all events after the turn of the year, when the States have large interest payments to make on this side, there will be an export of gold thence. In anticipation of this the New York banks have, it appears, been buying large amounts of long-dated sterling bills. But the prevailing opinion is that while this will prevent gold going in such quantities as might otherwise have been the case, it will not be sufficient to obviate the necessity for some shipments of the metal. While, however, this is a reasonable view to take at present, it has to be remembered that until things settle down in the States, and a better opinion can be formed as to the prospects of tariff and currency legislation there, no one can speak with any confidence as to the probable course of the market. And looking only a little ahead, as the end of the year approaches rates are more likely to stiffen up a little than to fall lower.

In the *Economist's* first leading article, on "The Egyptian Decision," it is shown that there are no financial reasons for the Tribunal's decision. The £500,000 taken from the *Caisse* was not wanted for anything else, nor was a bad precedent created. Meanwhile, the *Caisse* now has to ask the Egyptian Government to pay back the money; but the Tribunal has decided that the *Caisse* must be unanimous, which it will certainly not be in this matter. Here is a logical impasse, a knot which has, however, been cut, and the money paid back. But there is a wider aspect of the question, and the *Economist* asks France

to note that constant nagging will not turn us out of Egypt.

It is specially ill-advised of France to take up her present attitude, and to endeavour to render our position in Egypt impossible by worrying us over minor matters and diplomatic technicalities. Her own anomalous position in Tunis renders her peculiarly open to this form of attack; and she may find before long that she has obliged us to retaliate in kind. Hitherto we have shown ourselves extraordinarily complacent in regard to Tunis, and instead of trying to aggravate matters, have done our best to play a friendly part, and to smooth away more technical difficulties. Public opinion in England is, however, gradually coming round to the belief that our benevolent attitude as regards Tunis has been unwise in face of French policy in Egypt, and we should not, therefore, be surprised if our Government were to be strongly pressed to remind France of her obligations in regard to Tunis in general, and Biserta in particular. In any case, we believe that the British Government should begin to assume a far firmer tone in regard to Egypt than it has been accustomed to take. The country is growing weary of the perpetual worrying to which we are subjected in the Nile Valley, and is beginning to ask why the Government takes things so easily in Egypt—why, in fact, it does not "put its foot down." But the situation is never free from danger when a Government is forced into firmness by outside pressure. We trust, therefore, that the Government will anticipate this movement in public opinion, by themselves acting henceforth with strength and decision. We do not, of course, desire that they should show anything but courtesy and friendliness towards France, but France must be made to understand that if she desires our goodwill she must act towards us in Egypt as we are accustomed to act towards her in Tunis.

In its next article, on "The Enmity of Germany to Great Britain," the *Economist* says rightly that it is wrong to ascribe too much importance to the ill-humour of a section of the German Press. Prince Bismarck and his friends are annoyed at England's sympathy with the Armenians, which may lead to a war in which Germany would have to defend Austria without having any interest in the quarrel. Then the *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Russia and Great Britain and France, which has arisen from their common interest in the fate of Turkey, annoys German statesmen exceedingly.

Germans are sensitive as to their military position, sensitive as to the shakiness of their alliances, sensitive as to their poverty, and they attribute all these things in a considerable measure to the self-seeking attitude of Great Britain. That Englishmen are not thinking about them in the sense of making any effort to do them any harm they cannot believe, and, indeed, no nation ever quite believes it of any other. If we knew the exact truth, we should, we doubt not, discover that most Portuguese believed Lisbon to be the object of many British intrigues, and that many of her efforts in Eastern Europe were intended to produce such a state of affairs as should enable her to make irresistible offers for the possession of Delagoa Bay and of the mouth of the Zambesi. Every nation is its own pivot, and we must not forget, in considering the attitude of Germany, that her rulers have a most difficult part to play in Europe, with a people who are not entirely satisfied as to their wisdom, and that they are justified by the universal precedent in thinking first of the interest of their own State, to which, in their judgments, the interests of Great Britain are very often opposed. They make a mistake in showing so much temper in Zanzibar and elsewhere; but, after all, the intercourse of international society must sometimes be varied and made more interesting by the unamiability of some of its component parts.

The *Saturday Review* treats the Cassini Convention in a note and a leading article; the following is the note:—

There are tales which suggest doubt by their very completeness: they are too perfect; and that is the reflection that suggests itself in regard to the alleged Russo-Chinese

Convention. It is exactly what Russia might be expected to wish; but it is almost too complete. A port free from ice every one expects her to obtain; but to insist on right of access to three such ports as Port Arthur, Talienswan, and Kiaochiao in time of war would be almost to invite challenge. Besides, Kiaochiao alone would be sufficient. A short cut across Manchuria, too, for the Siberian trunk line is expected; but a railway scheme covering the country, and involving the right of military occupation, sounds more like a forecast than an expression of immediate purpose. It may be that what Count Cassini took with him was merely an agreement for the "short cut," and that this is a draft of a larger scheme. It has been suggested that it is a memorandum submitted to Li during his stay at St. Petersburg. It may be a *ballon d'essai*: such purposed indiscretions have been known. Count Cassini is coming home across Siberia, and by the time he arrives, diplomacy will have had its say. The text is suggestive of rough translation from the Chinese; and that probably is the actual fact. Denials in such case count for little. Still, the ignorance professed in diplomatic quarters may, perhaps, be trusted to mean that the treaty is not an accomplished fact. In any case, a curious and interesting document; and, notwithstanding it comes in suspicious guise, it hangs together too well to be curtly dismissed.

The first leading article in the *Saturday* is on "The Quarrel between Lord Rosebery and Sir W. V. Harcourt," and is intended to correct the account of that quarrel given in the *Pall Mall*. The main interest in the quarrel to us lies in the fact that but for the friction between the two Liberal leaders, England would have interfered to stop the war between China and Japan at the moment that the last Chinese were driven across the Yalu. In its article on the Cassini Convention the *Saturday* says:—

It will be admitted, probably, that such a convention was worth waiting for. Not often has a general been able to announce so important a victory; and generals are debarred the privilege, which Count Cassini enjoys, of carrying the despatches proclaiming their own success. The published text is, of course, not authentic; it bears internal evidence, indeed, of hasty translation, if not of rougher work; but our Shanghai contemporary evidently believes in the genuineness of its "find;" and no one who has tested the morality of Chinese official clerks will question the possibility of obtaining, for a consideration, any information that search may disclose. Nor is there really much in this Convention that is new. The lease of Kiaochiao and the scheme of Manchurian railways were discussed in these columns soon after the first sensational telegrams from Hongkong regarding Russian projects. The rumours about Port Arthur are twelve months old, and the fact that their accuracy has been denied will scarcely diminish the suspicions of those whose memories reach back to the annexation of Merv. It would not surprise us if the final text of the Convention revealed certain modifications in respect to Port Arthur and Kiaochiao. The Treaty of Shimonoseki exists to prove that agreements are subject to alteration—even after signature—before ratification; but at the best our diplomacy, never of the most brilliant, will have all its work cut out to enable us to maintain our commercial supremacy in the Far East. So long as Sir Robert Hart remains the virtual autocrat of the Chinese Customs, no doubt we shall not have much to fear; but we have to consider what will become of our enormously preponderating trade should Russia get a footing at Port Arthur. The two memorable facts in the present situation seem to be the diplomatic triumph of Russia and the conspicuous failure of Japan to secure the object for which she went to war. What Japan desired was to instal herself in Corea and Southern Manchuria, in anticipation of Russian approach. What she has done is to give Count Cassini an opportunity of emulating and completing the achievements of Mouravieff and Ignatieff, forty years ago. The awkward predicament of the Russian settlements on the Pacific coast during the Crimean war suggested to Mouravieff the desirability of obtaining from China right of access to them down the Amoor. China's defeat by the Anglo-Chinese expedition in

1857 enabled Ignatieff to obtain control over the great province of Primorsk. China's defeat by Japan has proved Russia's opportunity now.

In its next article, on "McKinley's Four Years," the *Saturday* points out that a very serious derangement of European trade with the United States is inevitable, Mr. McKinley being entirely in the hands of the Trusts. It is said that some influential Republicans will join the Gold Democrats in opposing a High Tariff policy, "but in the face of such an unprecedented rally of millionaires and monopolists as that which has hoisted Mr. McKinley to the Presidency, it is difficult to believe that any serious hostility will be offered."

The following note is from the *Spectator*:—

In the course of an extremely interesting lecture upon war, in which he strongly defended military training, Lord Wolsley on Thursday took occasion to repeat an old opinion of his—that a great army might be formed in China. He believes the Chinese to possess all the attributes which enable men to become good soldiers, and would undertake himself, with a supply of European officers, to make a Chinese army "which it would indeed be hard to beat." General Gordon thought the same; and we have little doubt that the Chinese capability of fighting is for the moment gravely underrated. But to convince the public Lord Wolsley should deliver a lecture showing how he proposes to overcome the two difficulties in his way. The Chinaman is a strong man always, and a brave man when he chooses; but unless he is fighting for a secret society he seldom chooses. He does not think victory worth while, and he is immensely tempted to sell his comrades. The General who could eradicate those two weaknesses could no doubt make a Chinese army, but mere discipline will never do it. There is, we believe, evidence in existence that the Chinaman who turns Mahomedan is a very dangerous soldier indeed, a fact we may find out in Burma before all is done.

No one in China doubts that the Chinese make good enough soldiers if properly treated and properly led; in fact, this was proved by Tso Pao-kuei's troops at Pingyang. But with the exception of that stout old Mahomedan's contingent, the Chinese troops were undrilled, unfed, unpaid, unofficered, and provided with inferior arms and frequently with ammunition that did not fit their rifles, and no troops could be expected to fight under such circumstances. The note that we extracted last week from the *Spectator* about Sir John Soane's will is now contradicted. The *Spectator* says:—

The story about Sir John Soane's will which we quoted last week from a contemporary turns out to be nearly baseless. The Trustees of the Museum were obliged, indeed, to open certain receptacles at considerable intervals, but they knew what they contained, namely, certain letters bearing upon quarrels between Sir John Soane and his family which the testator wished to have published when the writers were dead, but which in the interval have lost all interest. Soon after Sir John Soane's death the receptacles were opened and examined, great lawyers holding that they must be searched for valuables, we presume in order that legacy duty might be paid. There was, however, no concealment of property, and therefore no opportunity for the ridding which seemed to us to be possible. The novelists ought to take note of the case, for they are always locking up inherited property for long periods, and never remember that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue might in such cases have remarks to make.

In its first leading article the *Spectator* formulates its objections to Earl Grey's "New Policy in Rhodesia," which is to re-establish the authority of the native *Indunas*, under European supervision. In the whole of South Africa there are not 700,000 whites against over 6,000,000 natives; the *Spectator* thinks Earl Grey's decision a very dangerous one, and holds

that "for a mixed population the most vivifying of all governments is the direct authority of the Crown, exercised through a trained Civil Service, and wholly independent alike of those who make money and of those who serve. The freest man on earth, as far as the disposal of himself is concerned, is a Bengalee, while we greatly fear that one of the least free is a Zulu sent by his *Induna* to work in the mines of Rhodesia or the Transvaal for the benefit of London speculators in mines." From the "Muddle in Egypt," as it calls it, the *Spectator* argues that—

Of all executive instruments the Concert of Europe is the one upon which it is most difficult, not to say dangerous, to rely. Here in Egypt we see that Concert at work under the most favourable circumstances, with its action defined by written agreements, and with a single Power formally recognised as the executive authority, and yet it cannot be made to work even reasonably well. There are eight authorities, the Egyptian Government, the International Council of Appeal, the British Resident, and the five Continental Consulates, all supposed to be working harmoniously together, and all in reality pulling different ways. If that is the scene in Alexandria, what would it be in Constantinople?

There is a good article on "Trusts," and their extension in England which it predicts "will create a great fuss some day." There are two good small-type articles, on "Japanese Characteristics" and "Animals in Novels."

The *Westminster Budget's* is a rather good Christmas number, well illustrated. The cartoon in *Punch* is headed "Good Business!" and represents the Khedive handing John Bull the bill for the Soudan Expedition. The legend is:—

Khedive. "Please, Sir, they say you'll have to pay this yourself!"

John Bull (calling out after France and Russia). "All right, gentlemen! only remember—who pays the piper, calls the tune!"

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

MESSRS. CASSELL'S PUBLICATIONS.

The announcement that Cassell's ever-welcome *Family Magazine* was to be enlarged and still further improved in several respects, scarcely prepared us for the delightful garb in which the December part—the first number of the new series—has made its appearance. From cover to cover, some 112 pages, there is a continuous current of fiction, special articles and interviews, illustrated in the highest style, making this magazine well ahead of its many competitors. In addition to this the conductors have presented a special album of the famous character sketches from Dickens by the late Fred Barnard, which alone is worth more than the sixpence charged for the magazine. The paper upon which they are printed is of the highest class, and in every way the pictures are worthy of careful preservation. Turning to the articles the first is "A Chat about the Sultan," by G. H. Burgin, who describes an audience with the much-abused potentate in the following manner:—

I once formed one of a diplomatic party consisting of the United States Minister, the American Consul for Constantinople, an interpreter, and a batch of officers of an American man-of-war then lying off Dolma Bagtché. Open carriages with coachmen and footmen in black and gold (plenty of the latter) brought us from Pera, along the Bosphorus, then up the rather steep hill on which stands Yildiz (the Star) Kiosk, surrounded by a lovely garden or park which is closely walled in. The palace is small, comparatively, contrasted with Dolma Bagtché or any of the other imperial palaces as measures of size. The ante-room into which we—the

small fry—were ushered, was insignificant and cheaply furnished with gaudy French chairs, a centre table, gilt mirrors, and two or three shady-looking attendants. Then the legendary coffee was produced and, two more fezzed and black-coated "Kiaratos" brought in shabby leather cases. Each one of these contained half-a-dozen coffee-cup holders of gold, thickly encrusted with small brilliants, cut in open-work pattern. They were shaped like small egg-cups, and served to hold the porcelain coffee-cups, too hot for the bare hand. A superior official kept an eagle eye on the jewelled trinkets, and audibly counted them when we had finished our coffee, arriving at the correct total with a sigh of relief. The coffee was rather poor. Inferior cigarettes, costing four piastres per box of twenty (about tenpence), were passed around. After some considerable time (about an hour, I think) we were ushered through a corridor into a much larger room similarly furnished. A double door was thrown open, and in the doorway stood Abdul Hamid. The Sultan is of medium height, very pale and dark, and heavily bearded. He has an aquiline nose, tired black eyes, and the white hands of a woman. In short, the type is that of a hundred Armenians of the better class, save that the heaviness of nose and mouth is absent. His Imperial Majesty was flanked on one side by "The Introducer of Ambassadors," and on the other by a casual General. Our interpreter stood behind "The Introducer of Ambassadors," and whispered the visitors' names. The Sultan shook hands with the American Minister, who exchanged a few conventional compliments with him. Then the Consul, and the commander, and one or two of the officers of the U.S. frigate shook hands. To the rest of us, the Sultan simply bowed. Whereupon we filed past him into a third room, out into a corridor, thence to our carriages, and home. Needless to say that every official connected with the function got *bakshish*, much or little, out of it.

Then we have an interview with Blondin, "The King of the Tight-rope;" a paper on "The Pirate in Fact and Fiction," by Clark Russell; "A Day in my Life" by a Society leader, accompanied by reproductions of a number of photographs of well-known personages, the following being given as the diary of a typical day:—

9.30.—Breakfast. Newspapers to read and piles of letters.

10.30.—Ride in the Row.

11.30.—Interview housekeeper. Also make arrangements about leaving town for the "end of the week," and entertaining a small party at Z—Park. Change dress, and give maid instructions for the day.

12.30.—Walk to Busvine's to order a cooler coat for riding. See Mason about new evening frocks, and choose five hats at Esme's—a good deal to do in one hour.

1.30.—Reach home to find more notes to read while bearers wait for replies; and someone waiting to ask me if I will allow my portrait to appear in *Journal* with photographs of Y—House and Z—Park. Change dress again before friends drop in to luncheon.

2.30.—Luncheon.

3.30.—Driving to East End to open a bazaar.

4.30.—Have made a speech and spent more than I meant to do. So few buyers and people wretchedly poor.

5.30.—Went to Lady E.L.—'s garden party. Leave cards after last night's parties, and enquiries for Lady M.—and Miss B—(who have both been unwell), on my way home.

6.30.—Find two telegrams to answer, and three people waiting to see me. Will I support Irish Emigrants' Charitable Institution by a present or subscriptions? Will I be a patroness of Signor H—'s concert? And have I time to discuss the arrangements

for next week's theatricals in aid of St. Ursula's Hospital?

7.30.—Dress for dinner, and remind myself where I am going while I dress. Impossible to answer all my letters.

8.30 to 10.30.—Entertain a party of fourteen at dinner.

11.30.—Concert at F—House; very select, but wretched singing and worse music. Wish now I had gone to Mr. A—'s, where all the "stars" were to be regardless of expense.

12.30.—Lady B—'s dance.

1.30.—Mrs. C. S—'s cotillon.

2.30.—The Duchess of A—'s ball.

3.30.—Bed at last; and thankful for even five hours' rest!

The fiction is uncommonly good, including the opening chapters of a promising serial, "The Gift of the Gods," by Flora Annie Steel. The number is altogether a notable one, deserving the highest praise.

The principal contents of *The Quiver* are papers on "Some Famous Primates," "Problems of the Mission Field," "An Artist's Life Work," being a sketch of Mr. B. W. Leader, A.R.A., the chief of British "landscapists," some of whose well-known pictures are reproduced, and "Sunday with the Kaiser," from which we learn that—

The Imperial dinner is served at one o'clock, no deviation from this hour taking place on the Sunday. This is the day, however, for which a larger number of family and official invitations are issued; and the meal, of course, is stately and ceremonious. Some of the very beautiful plate and antique glass used for the Royal tables I had an opportunity of seeing in the State rooms of the Palace; the fruit and flowers for the table come from the fine glass-houses at Potsdam—the summer-residence of their Majesties. In the afternoon the family generally ride or drive out, using for driving Victorias or Landaus which are painted in royal blue with silver dressing. These are used *only* by the Royal Family, a different-coloured paint appearing on carriages of members of the suite; these Royal carriages are drawn by a pair of horses. It is a feature of Berlin Court life that the "Master of the Horse" invariably rides immediately behind the Emperor. When the Emperor and Empress ride, the former uses a bay horse and the latter a chestnut mare, the Crown Prince riding a little chestnut Arab which was given him by the Sultan of Turkey. As I have said, tea follows at five o'clock, the evening being taken up with music. Then comes the very light supper at eight o'clock—for the late hours peculiar to many of the European Courts are all but unknown at Berlin, their Majesties evidently believing in the maxim of "early to bed and early to rise."

The *Saturday Journal* is as variedly interesting as ever. Interviews, papers on the most original topics, and enthralling stories are never sought for in vain, and one extract which we venture upon has some local interest in it, descriptive of the writing of advertisements:—

"Many people wonder," said a big advertising agent, "who writes the advertisements one sees everywhere; for the originality and method displayed in many of these clearly point to the hand of a trained professional. This is so. Advertisement writing is a business in itself, requiring nowadays education, invention, and a convincing way of putting facts. Though some few manufacturers like to draft out their own advertisements, most big firms that advertise extensively employ a gentleman on the staff who is an expert at inventing novel, ingenious, and attractive announcements. One of these is an Oxford University man, and has been called to the Bar. He works largely on puzzles and current topics, and many of his best designs have been copyrighted. Another, who writes for several patent medicine firms, has been a journalist, and has written many stories and poems, besides two provincial dramas.

He has a gift for writing advertisements which are humorous and entertaining reading, the medicine, so to speak, being concealed in the jam of the paragraph. He makes nearly £600 a year as an unattached writer. Few people know that one of our best-known present-day novelists was once an advertisement writer. He recently said that it is quite as essential for an advertisement writer to study the public taste as for an author or playwright to do so. The calling, which is remunerative and but little over-crowded, has lately attracted educated women, and classes for teaching advertisement writing to ladies have already started and are becoming well patronised.

The endorsement of all our previous commendation applied to its predecessors must suffice for the number of *Work* now to hand.

Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1897. London: Vinton & Co., Ltd., 9, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus.

The receipt of this useful publication, which is issued at one shilling, was briefly acknowledged the other day, but it merits a more extended notice of its varied contents. It contains the usual specially compiled tables for breeders, lists of agricultural and other societies, live stock statistics, fairs, and other information indispensable to the country gentleman, the stock owner, and the farmer. In addition to these there are about fifty special articles, written by recognised authorities, and also a large number of illustrations. The opening paper by Lord Arthur Cecil accompanies the frontispiece, which is an engraving of a painting by George Garrard, A.R.A., depicting a scene at a village smithy. It is entitled "The Village Forge," and the paper dwells on the importance of soundness and good shoeing of horses. This is followed by a brief contribution by the Earl of Londesborough on "Marking Imported Horses." It is not proposed that imported animals should in any way be disfigured, but that they should be marked on the hoof as is already done by the North Eastern Railway Company with horses belonging to them. Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., has a most interesting article on "Carriages: their first use in England," which will prove especially valuable at the present time. Professor Wortley Axe writes on "Height and Measurement of Horses at Shows." Under the heading "A Serious Form of Lameness in Horses," Dr. George Fleming, C.B., F.R.C.V.S., gives a very clear description of side bone. Mr. T. F. Kynnersley's paper on the "Breeding of Harness Horses on the Continent" may induce greater care being bestowed on the production of this valuable class at home. A very readable paper is that by Mr. C. Stein, on "Panics among Cavalry Horses," Mr. W.R. Trotter discusses the question of "Blending the Shire and the Clydesdale," "Hackneys: Past and Present," is the subject of a paper by Mr. Vero Shaw; and Captain M. H. Hayes has a useful article on "Clipping Horses." Major A. Griffiths describes the successful work in the breeding of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep that has been carried out at the convict prison at Dartmoor. A thoughtful paper by Mr. William Housman on "The Breeder's Art" will well repay perusal. There are papers on the various breeds of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, by Messrs. C. B. Pitman, W. S. Dixon, H. F. Euren, A. C. Beck, W. King, John Thornton, Jas. E. Belles, G. T. Turner, Rev. John Gillespie, J. Cameron, R. Henderson, T. H. Weetman, W. Hooper, A. Mansell, R. H. Rew, E. Prentice, T. J. Other, and others. Mr. Thornton's paper, which is always a feature of the almanac, shows that there has been a very good trade for Shorthorns. Among other noteworthy articles are those by Mr. Robert Bruce, on the "Extension of

Cattle Breeding;" Mr. Richard Stratton on "Shorthorns and the Show System;" Professor Sheldon on "Leading Dairy Interests;" Mr. Fletcher Moss on "Live Stock on Small Freeholds;" Mr. A. Watt on "Herdwick Sheep and the System of Letting Flocks;" Mr. Sanders Spencer on "Farm Produce and Pigs;" Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier on "Dead Poultry Shows;" Mr. E. Brown on "Brooders for Chickens;" Dr. Bowdler Sharpe on "Some British Pigeons;" and Mr. F. Gresham on "The Pointer." Though short and not pretending to be more than a sketch, the last mentioned will be read with interest by shooting men. In referring to the changes which have come over shooting in the homelands as compared with fifty years ago when the man who came back with ten brace of birds to his own gun was accounted a first-class shot, the writer reminds us that seven o'clock was the latest time for shooting men to make a start, with eight or ten hours walking in anticipation in pursuit of partridges, and only a break of half-an-hour or so for luncheon, probably consisting of a horn of beer and a piece of bread-and-cheese, eaten sitting under a hedge. He continues:—

Other causes have conspired to help to do away with the vocation of the Pointer, which would probably have now formed a part of the accessories of a properly-equipped partridge drive had it not been for the introduction of the Retriever. It is in this connection to be remarked that a Retriever is scarcely ever to be seen in old pictures of sporting dogs. The Pointers of our ancestors were taught to fetch and carry before the introduction of the Retriever, this practice still obtaining in America, where the Retriever has no following. With regard to the last-named dog, it is supposed that he first appeared after the Newfoundland and Labrador had come into notice, and that one or other of the latter, crossed with the Setter, was the origin of the flat-coated Retriever, and, crossed with the Irish Water Spaniel or Poodle, of the curly-coated. Shooting men at that time were glad of the opportunity to get a dog of this description, as retrieving is not a desirable attribute of a Pointer when thorough steadiness is a consideration, as it tends to cause jealousy, which is a most objectionable feature in a shooting dog. A properly-broken Pointer should be staunch at point and steady to wing and shot until it is held on to seek for other game; when, however, it is allowed to retrieve, it is often too anxious to get to the dead bird, and when working as a brace with another of its kind, it is but natural that the backing dog should be jealous of his rival when the latter fetches the game. The Retriever, however, obviates all this, and has now taken the place of the Pointer when driving is under consideration.

According to old writers, it is about 175 years ago that shooting flying was first heard of, when to kill a bird on the wing was considered a marvellous performance, and about this period it was that the Pointer is supposed to have made its appearance in England. In this connection Mr. Rawdon Lee, in "Modern Dogs (Sporting)," says:—"Although the Pointer is a comparatively recent introduction in this country—comparatively alongside his fellow-worker, the Setter—no animal is more popular with the shooter. Originally said to come from Spain, a country to which we are indebted for other dogs, Sydenham Edwards, writing in 1803, says it was first introduced by a merchant trading with Portugal, at a very modern period, and was then used by an old 'reduced baron' named Bechell, who lived in Norfolk, and 'who could shoot flying.' The same writer eulogises this Spanish Pointer, and so good a dog was he, and required so little training, that there was quite a chance of his putting the nose of the 'Setting Spaniel' out of joint altogether."

It is apparent that considerable improvement has been made in the appearance of the dog; for the Spanish Pointer was a coarse, heavy dog, with a massive head and split nose, and, moreover, had its tail shortened; in fact, with the exception of the divided nostril, was not unlike the smooth Pointer that is to be seen in Germany, or that which is known in France as the Braque de Bourbonais. In this

connection, some five or six years ago Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., imported a brace of Spanish Pointers, somewhat of the same type as those painted by Stubbs, but lemon-and-white instead of liver-and-white in colour; these were, however, as unlike the stylish Pointer that has been produced from their ancestors as it is possible for one dog of the same breed to be from another; but as regards nose, and as game-finders in a cramped country, it is probable that the present-day Pointers are not superior to the old Spanish Pointers, although they have been bred to keep pace with the period, and will range over a 50-acre field in less than a quarter the time, and in powers of endurance are much superior.

The improvement in the appearance of the Pointer is said to have been brought about by the well-known Colonel Thornton, of Yorkshire, by a cross with the Foxhound, for which there seems to be some foundation in the coarse coats and high carriage of stern that are so apparent in some of the Pointers of to-day. Most extraordinary stories have been told of some of the Pointers bred and owned by Colonel Thornton, one of which, according to its gallant owner, stood for five hours at point with birds in front, whilst two others remained at point for upwards of an hour whilst Sawrey Gilpin was sketching their portraits. Then an extraordinary sale of one was made by him to Sir Richard Symons, the amount in kind paid for it being champagne and burgundy to the value of £160, a hoghead of claret, a gun, and another dog. For some time after this high price were made for Pointers, eight brace belonging to Mr. Garth having been sold at auction for 490 guineas. Prices like these are not, however, now to be obtained.

Outports.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER.

We have been having an unusually severe cold snap during the past ten days, the thermometer being down to 8° or 10° F., ushered in by a heavy snowstorm beginning on the 17th and culminating on the 20th. The snow still lies deep on the ground in many places and on the hills, though there has been more or less thawing during the past week which has made the roads very bad.

THE POST.

Our fortnightly messenger from Chefoo has been so delayed by the storm that he is three days late, and no sign yet of his appearing. We have been in hopes that Chinanfu, being a provincial capital, might share in the benefits of the new postal scheme, which I have understood goes into effect on the 1st of January, but so far we have heard no intimation of Chinanfu being placed on the line. Our private line to Chefoo, running every two weeks, and then subject to vexatious delays, is far from satisfactory.

ANOTHER MISSION.

We hear rumours to the effect that still another mission is about to station foreign workers in Taianfu, a prefectural city 50 miles to the south of us and the site of the sacred mountain Taishan. Already the Anglican Mission and the Gospel Mission have representatives there and now we hear the American Methodists, who have a number of Christians in that region, are going to send foreigners there also, the Rev. Mr. Davis of Tientsin being spoken of as the probable leader of the party. Mr. Davis is well known in Chinanfu and we shall be more than glad to give him a warm welcome to this part of Shantung. It seems rather odd that a small city like Taianfu should have three missions working in its territory while Chinanfu, with a population of perhaps 300,000, should have only one and that not always fully

manned. It has always seemed a great pity that the English Baptist Mission after locating here and holding its ground for several years should have given up and retired from the city. There is plenty of room here for two or three missions.

28th December, 1896.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EARTHQUAKE.

The latest news is that there was a double shock of earthquake here this morning, a minute or two after 6 o'clock. We are so little accustomed to this kind of thing that great alarm was felt, not only in the foreign community but amongst the Chinese.

ATTACKS ON NATIVE CONVERTS.

There has been trouble in the Hokchiong district; some little time ago, through repeated attacks on the converts of the C.M.S., and latterly on those in another village not far distant, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. For the moment, however, everything is quiet, but there is a score up against the Magistrate of Hokchiong for which he will have to pay dearly, for neither the British nor American Consuls will allow the matter to rest until this official is removed.

NAVAL.

We have H.M.S. *Firebrand* anchored off the Settlement and the Russian cruiser *Zabiaka* is at the Pagoda Anchorage.

18th January.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW YEAR.

was ushered in by an "At Home" at the Consulate. There was a select company present and a very pleasant evening was spent. The weather was cold and wintry, and already snow has been seen on the higher hills round about.

THE STEAMERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

We are very badly off for steamers. The *Shasi* was intending to tow the disabled *Changwo* to Hankow but in the attempt got disabled herself so had to give up the job. The *Changwo* is lying 40 miles below Ichang in a helpless condition and the *Shasi* was proceeding to Hankow with a cracked shaft, and working one engine only. We are now limited to the *Kuling* and the *Kweili*. We hope the other steamers may be all right soon and back to the regular run. Two ladies who came up here to see the gorges in November have had rather an eventful time. Twice they have left Ichang to proceed to Hankow and are back here again on the *Kweili* hoping to return with her in safety to their destination down river. The disasters to the *Changwo* and *Shasi* forced them to come back here.

THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

We hear the Customs new Postal service is to be inaugurated in February. It will be a deathblow to our Local Post, and accordingly one source of revenue for the upkeep of the Recreation Ground will cease. We are very glad that the despatch and receipt of mail matter will be now on a more satisfactory basis, being now in the control of a responsible firm.

8th January.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NANKING UNIVERSITY

held its first graduation exercises during the past week. This school was founded in 1888 and has a preparatory course of four years and a college course of the same length. The present class graduating from college completed the eight years' course and won their diplomas after severe examinations. The mission which founded the school and the patrons who supported it have anxiously looked forward to this time when the first results should be seen, and naturally many were in attendance at the various exercises. On Sunday morning the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by the President, and in the evening the University Sermon was preached by the Rev. James Jackson, Principal of the Kiukiang Institute. On Monday an official reception was held at which the two Magistrates, the Prefect, the two Colonels, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Viceroy's Foreign Secretary and several others were in attendance. On Tuesday Viceroy Liu Kun-yi paid a visit to the University to congratulate the teachers upon the graduation of the first class. As a mark of his appreciation of the school he left \$100 to be distributed as prizes to the graduating pupils. This distinguished honour was highly appreciated by the friends of the University. On Tuesday evening, the Hon. T. R. Jernigan, Consul-General of the United States, delivered an eloquent address to a large audience of foreigners and Chinese on "Education." The address was given in English and interpreted by Mr. Ferguson. It was replete with stirring thoughts and inspiring motives to the young men before him. On Wednesday the graduation exercises proper were held when diplomas were presented to three graduates from College, two graduates from the Theological School and two from the Medical School. Of the three graduates from College one remains as teacher in the College, one becomes the Head Master of a new Government College just opening in the city, and one becomes a preacher. The two Medical Graduates have already acquired honourable positions in the Mission. The exercises were attended by a large crowd, including many officials and a special deputy from the Viceroy. Unusually bad weather prevailed during the week and seriously interfered with many arrangements.

UNUSUAL HONOURS.

Although Mr. Jernigan only visited this city to deliver his lecture and to be present at the Graduation Exercises of a school controlled by his nationals, he was not allowed to remain unnoticed in official circles. The Shanghai Taotai informed the Viceroy of Mr. Jernigan's visit by telegram so that when he arrived he was received by a special Deputy and an escort. The Viceroy himself appointed a time and invited Mr. Jernigan to visit him. He was received with booming cannons and bands of music as he entered the *yamen*. His Excellency the Viceroy insisted on returning his call and in every way seemed to take especial pains to show courtesy to this honourable representative of a great peaceful nation. Mr. Jernigan's visit was very short as he was obliged to return to Shanghai to attend to official duties.

11th January.

(Delayed by fogs.)

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. (2 (alt) of 7.

NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN ENLIGHTENED TAOTAI.

I am glad to write of a Chinese official who has the courage to boldly help missionaries to secure property. Chuchoufu, or Hsüchoufu, is in the extreme north-western corner of this province. It is a large and important city beautifully situated on a great bend of the old Yellow River. Behind it rise high mountains. It has the historic load of more than two millenniums to dignify its mountains and famous wall. Among its people are the Changs who point with pride to the temple which contains an image of one of their forefathers who played his rôle 64 generations ago. This city is in some respects in bad repute—it would be strange if in 2,000 years no evil should be mentioned in connection with it. "Everybody knows that its women are brazen-faced, and thieves and robbers abound." It is in the famous n-ighbourhood that exports the Pengshien opium. It is also a veritable hotbed of anti-foreign prejudice. Huan (or Juan) Taotai, under orders which had been disregarded for 15 successive years by other Taotais, received the missionaries, and helped in a very effective way in securing property. This Taotai at one time represented China in one of the Japanese ports, also has recently been stationed at Woosung near Shanghai. Thanks are also due to Minister Denby for the prompt attention and aid he gave in securing their treaty rights to his fellow-countrymen.

Suchien, 28th December, 1896.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN EARTHQUAKE.

On Tuesday, 5th January, about four or five o'clock in the morning an earthquake was felt both in Wuchang and Hankow. It occurred at so early an hour and was over so soon that many who were awakened by the shock had no idea of the cause. Some got up thinking some one was knocking at the door and returned to bed wondering who was making such a noise, others doubtless were too sleepy to trouble about anything but going to sleep again. The shock was accompanied by a sharp burst of heavy rain and must have lasted over a minute. Native houses shook from side to side crockery rattled and articles hanging on pegs could be seen swinging after the earthquake was over. One observer states that the quake took the form of two waves moving directly from north to south; his bed lying east and west rolled like a ship at sea, and painfully reminded him of his voyage to China.

DEATH OF MR. SCHNELL.

When in a previous letter reference was made to the arrival of Mr. Schnell in connection with the Viceroy's Military Academy, one little thought that the next letter would have to record his death.

On Friday evening after a somewhat heavy dinner he complained of severe pain in the chest and a doctor was sent for. Shortly afterwards he seemed a little better but before the doctor arrived had fallen down in a faint and never again regained consciousness. Mr. Schnell was a German, and had lived in the north of China for many years, being engaged there in drilling Chinese troops. Since he has been in Wuchang he has been translating foreign military works into Chinese; he was a good Chinese speaker, and the Viceroy will lose a very useful helper by his death. We all sympathise greatly with his widow and children in Germany.

9th January.

(Delayed by fogs.)

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NO NEWS.

There is very little news of interest to record, and business here is rather dull at present. The weather has been mild and latterly rather muggy. So far we have only had now about ten days of real winter weather, nothing much to buck us up for the rapidly nearing and by most persons dreaded summer.

Socially the event of the week was the ball given on the evening of the 6th inst. by H.E. the Governor at Government House. There was something of a crush, a very large number having been invited. The weather was exceedingly warm and rather muggy, but dancing was vigorously indulged in, and the function was very successful. The grounds were gaily lighted by lanterns and looked charming.

The invitations for the St. George's Ball are out, and the cards are universally admitted to be in excellent taste and style. Preparations are being pushed on, and I have no hesitation in predicting this will be the Ball of the season.

The Volunteers intend to give a Ball this year, and I hear that it will take place in the City Hall on the 5th of February next.

A Scotch Concert will be given, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, on the 25th inst. to commemorate the birth of the immortal Rabbie Burns.

The opening meeting of the Odd Volumes for the present season is fixed for the 20th inst., and will take place at the Mount Austin Hotel, when H.E. the Governor will deliver a lecture on Charles Dickens, his life, work, lessons, style, character, etc. Chief Justice Sir John Carrington will take the chair on the occasion, and a goodly attendance of the members of the Society and their friends may be reckoned on. It is a pity the Society has not a local habitation of its own, where it could hold meetings.

SPORTS.

The cricket match Scotland v. The World, an annual event, was commenced yesterday, and the sons of Caldonia made a rather poor show in their first innings, which closed for 28. The World followed and succeeded in putting together 94 for a loss of four wickets only, of which Lieut. Howard, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, contributed 51 runs. As there are several good bats to go in to-day matters look bad for Scotland, though her boys may do better in their second innings, if they get a chance.

The Hongkong Football Club will play to-day at Happy Valley the 12th Co. Royal Artillery the first round for the Football Challenge Shield. The contest is expected to be a keen one.

Polo, golf, hockey, and tennis are all being played with spirit.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE COURT OFFICIALS.

On Monday, the 4th inst., at the Supreme Court, a pleasing little ceremony took place. The Registrar (Mr. Norton Kyshe) and court officials waited upon the Chief Justice and congratulated his Honour on being the recipient of the honour of knighthood, Mr. Kyshe being the speaker. Sir John Carrington thanked them for their good wishes, and said the fact that the honour had been conferred upon him at such an early period of his tenure of office as Chief Justice was proof of the importance that was attached to the colony by the Imperial Government. Possibly, but it is, I think, a stronger proof of the opinion held in Downing Street of the merits of Hongkong's Chief Justice.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LD.

The sixth annual meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held

yesterday, when the business laid before it was of the most formal description, owing partly to the lease in July last of the business to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godwin Company. The profits for the first half year, including \$1,406.05 brought forward from last account, but deducting \$1,220.12 (expenses connected with the lease) amounted to \$4,126.35, against which an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent was paid absorbing \$3,900. It was proposed to pay a similar amount from the balance now at credit and carry the balance of \$235.35 to new account. Messrs. Stolterfoht and Sachse, the members of the consulting Committee, retired. The report was adopted, and the consulting Committee were not re-elected, there being no further need for their services.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

The men of the Hongkong Regiment appear to be very short service men, for they frequently have to recruit for the battalion. On the 6th inst. quite a large recruiting party from the Regiment left for India, consisting of Lieut. Berger, two Indian officers, and forty rank and file. C. P. Woodcock, who joined the Regiment on its formation, has decided to rejoin his old regiment, the 29th Bengal Infantry, and also left here in the *Lightning* for India on the 6th inst.

THE VOLUNTEERS

are flourishing under the command of Sir John Carrington, who is endeavouring to increase the muster roll. The Field Battery numbers 99 without signallers, but the Maxim Corps is still a sickly plant. The two corps should be amalgamated, and a Peak Rifle Corps formed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The British cruiser *Porpoise* has gone into dock at Kowloon, and the cruiser *Immortalité* will go there on Tuesday next. One of her funnels has been lengthened already and the other will be completed before she goes into dock. The receiving ship *Tamar* is getting on rapidly and in a few months will be ready to relieve the old *Victor*. The destroyer *Hart* goes into dock to-day for overhaul and the *Handy* comes out. The despatch vessel *Alacrity*, with Admiral Sir A. Buller on board, is expected on the 13th inst. The United States cruiser *Machias* left for Canton on the 5th inst., and the Portuguese gunboat *Diu*, after completing repairs at Kowloon docks, left for Macao the same day. The German flagship *Kaiser* went out for a cruise on the 7th, and the cruiser *Irene* left for Amoy the same day. The French cruiser *Isly* arrived here from Manila on the 8th inst., and the Netherlands cruiser *Koningin Wilhelmina* from Saigon, via Pakhoi and Hoihow. The latter will, I understand, go into dock here.

The British cruiser *Iphigenia*, of the same type as the *Æolus*, will commission at Portsmouth on the 19th inst. for Hongkong, and will probably arrive here in April next.

THE RECENT RIOT AT CANTON.

The trouble arising out of the riot between Cantonese and Hunan soldiers at Canton has been settled after some difficulty, and the shops in the district which had gone on strike have resumed business. The Viceroy, it seems, despatched the Nam-hoi magistrate to the scene, and he advised the *kayfong* (people) to reopen their shops. This they agreed at length to do, after the magistrate had undertaken to dismiss 17 Hunanese soldiers, to pay the wounded Cantonese soldier a douceur of \$60, to compensate the people of the shop with which the bomb was connected for the arrest of their shopman, and to distribute crackers among all the shops in the neighbourhood. Peace is now secured between the two military factions but how long it will continue it is impossible to say.

THE STATE OF MACAO.

Although the Volong quarter has been reclaimed and put in a good condition, it seems the Praia Grande is to be left in its present ruinous state of disrepair for an indefinite period. The negotiations for a new dredger opened with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., have also fallen through, and there is no prospect of the San Domingo market being rebuilt. The want of money is of course the plea, and no doubt it is a very sufficient one for Governor Horta e Costa. It is to be hoped, however, that H.E. will be able to give effect to his wishes before he has to vacate the post.

TIMOR.

Meantime things in Timor are going from bad to worse. The finances of this wretched colony are in a parlous condition. The treasury is empty, and the pay of the officials greatly in arrear, although the Lisbon Government have (with unwonted liberality) sent out some \$35,000 by way of relief. The petty war with the natives has been brought to a conclusion, but it has about ruined the colony. Prices of food are so high, and the rule of the Governor so arbitrary that numbers of the Portuguese and Chinese have left and sought a refuge in Dutch Timor. The prospects therefore both of trade and of the revenue are very sombre.

THE EXTENSION OF THE COLONY.

A report has been current here that some despatch has been received by the Governor to the effect that the desired extension of the boundaries of the Colony has practically been agreed upon, and a further rumour, possibly bruited by Chinese, places China New Year as the date when this extension is to take place. I have been unable to get any foundation even for the story, which I should be only too glad to see turn out authentic. But I very much fear that we shall have to bide a wee before this much desired and most important concession is secured.

Hongkong, 9th January.

THE WEATHER AND THE WEEK.

Again we have cause to grumble at the weather. Ever since Sunday night, with little intermission, we have been favoured with either rain, fog, or lowering skies. Such a moist winter as this the "oldest inhabitant" has never seen in Hongkong before, I think; certainly my experience, extending over a goodly number of years, cannot recall such a season.

There is little news of interest to record this week. Amusements and sports have proceeded as usual to some extent though the ground is decidedly soft for football and cricket. A match between the Club and the Navy will take place to-day (weather permitting) and it is expected the former will score a victory; though the navy can put a strong team on the Cricket ground. The yacht race for the Commodore's Cup came off on Saturday afternoon last, when the *Erica* won by little more than a nose from the *Meteor*.

Last night at the City Hall the Tarantulas gave their second dance of the season. The hall was again neatly decorated, and though the night was not a tempting one there was a large attendance.

YACHT ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

On Sunday afternoon, when the yacht *Active* was returning from a race, she was suddenly run into by a Chinese junk and sunk in nine fathoms of water. The owner, Mr. H. E. Pollock, and his Chinese crew were of course immersed in the water, but were soon picked up none the worse for the soaking. The yacht was raised the following day and was docked for repairs.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.

The preparations for the census of the colony to be taken on the 20th inst. are now complete, and forms for the purpose

have been distributed. It is to be hoped that, so far as the Chinese are concerned, it will be more accurate than previous numberings of the people.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

There was not much business of interest at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 14th inst. The superintendent addressed a letter to the Board to correct an erroneous impression which had been created by some remarks in a local paper about the quality of the lymph supplied from the Vaccine Institute, which he declared to be excellent and thoroughly effective. The Health Officer reported a case of small-pox, in which the patient (an officer of a steamer) was well enough to walk to the hospital. The Board passed a resolution that it was highly undesirable that patients should be allowed to go through the streets in that manner and that a letter be addressed to the Colonial Secretary asking who was responsible for the circumstance. The agent of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. wrote asking leave to set up a fumigating apparatus for fumigating the baggage of passengers arriving from San Francisco, and describing the plant. The Board agreed to allow this very useful measure to be introduced.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Again the great banking institution of the Far East will have a splendid report to issue to the shareholders. Subject to audit the directors propose to declare a dividend of £1 5s. per share, to place five lacs to reserve, raising it to \$6,500,000, and to carry forward about \$300,000. At this rate of increase, if the run of prosperity continues unabated, the reserve fund will in a very few years equal the capital.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK AND COMPANY.

At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., held on the 11th inst., the resolutions for winding up the company passed at the previous meeting were confirmed. There was a little storm in a tea-cup caused by the Chairman protesting against the vote of \$500 as remuneration to the liquidator on the ground that he would have very little to do as it was intended to transfer the business to another company. His objections were, however, overruled, and the resolution passed at last meeting appointing Mr. Maitland liquidator with a remuneration of \$500 was confirmed.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Since the return of the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, chaplain to St. John's Cathedral, he has evinced an access of interest in his cure. With the New Year appeared the first issue of a monthly circular in which Mr. Cobbold has endeavoured to enlist the interest of his flock in matters parochial (if I may use the term where there is neither parish nor establishment). Among other matters he brought to their attention a number of items needed in the Cathedral. The first was a set of embroidered altar frontals, which he intimates that he shall have the pleasure of presenting; the next a reredos, then a new floor for the sanctuary; new choir stalls, an iron-work screen at the steps, a flagstaff for the tower, and improvements to the compound, etc., etc. His appeal has already borne some fruit, for H.E. the Governor has intimated his intention to present a new pulpit with pulpit desk and antependium complete. No doubt Sir William Robinson's good example will be followed and other needs supplied by the other wealthier attendants at the Cathedral.

FIRE ON A COASTING STEAMER.

The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fan-sang*, which was to leave for Kobe on the morning of the 14th inst. with nearly a full cargo, was on Tuesday evening discovered to be on fire in the No. 1 hold by the chief officer, shortly after the departure of the

stevedores. The alarm at once being raised, the captain and officers, with the assistance of the Capt.-Sup. of Police and the Fire Brigade, got promptly to work, but were unable to subdue the flames until the bulkhead had become red-hot, thus igniting the cargo in the No. 2 hold. This naturally extended the area of the fire, which, however, was got under early the next morning, though not before several feet of water were in the hold. During all day on Wednesday jets of steam were directed into the hold to suppress the smouldering fire, and late in the afternoon the hatches were taken off for inspection, whereupon the smoke and flames broke out afresh. The hatches were quickly replaced and the application of steam renewed for some 36 hours, eventually extinguishing the fire. The cargo chiefly consisted of rice, sugar, and cotton, and it is believed by some that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among the latter, but I feel more inclined to believe that it was due to some careless Chinaman throwing down a half-smoked cigarette, or a match from lighting his pipe. Owing to the decks being of iron the vessel sustained comparatively little damage, but most of the cargo is nearly ruined.

NAVAL NEWS.

There is not much to record under the above heading. The British despatch vessel *Alacrity* arrived here on the 13th inst. from Saigon, with the Admiral and Lady Buller on board, who have put up at the Hongkong Hotel. During their stay in Saigon Admiral Buller was banqueted by Admiral Beaumont and the French officials, and Sir Alexander returned the compliment by entertaining them subsequently at dinner on board the *Alacrity*. The flagship *Centurion* and the gunboat *Rattler* have nearly completed their commissions and will pay off and recommission here in April next. New crews will be sent out to arrive about the 1st of April. The *Centurion* is, I hear, soon to become the flagship of Rear-Admiral Oxley, and Admiral Buller will shift his pennon to the *Revenon*, which is shortly to be despatched to this station. The cruisers *Grafton* and *Edulis* are expected to arrive here shortly from the North. The U.S. flagship *Olympia* is, I hear, coming to Hongkong to win or transit passes and the LIKIN QUESTION

IN THE KUANG PROVINCES.

Yielding at length to the representations of the British Minister, the Tsungli Yamen have ordered the Kuangsi Authorities to issue a proclamation with regard to likin and the rights of foreigners to take out transit passes. This proclamation has been issued, and, thanks to the energy of the Minister, there is now some chance of this important privilege, conceded more than a quarter of a century ago, being at length secured. I should be sorry to say, however, that the struggle to keep out foreign goods from South China will be abandoned without some underhand attempt to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." I trust all the same that, the ice being now broken, the officials may give in with a good grace.

THE HOPPO OF CANTON.

The Haikuan, Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs at Canton has, it appears, received a tel-gram re-appointing him to that office for a further term of three years. Is this, I wonder, because the post is growing less lucrative or have the authorities at Peking found the present incumbent particularly obliging in the way of executing little commissions? The Haikuan is always supposed not only to make a handsome fortune in three years but to be able to drop a stiff sum before admission through the Anting Gate at Peking on his way to audience with the Emperor.

Hongkong, 16th January.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

It is strange that the cables brought us practically no news of the remarkable treaty between Russia and China of which the text appeared in your paper last October. The consequence has been that the arrival of the China mail this week, bringing copies of the *North-China Daily News*, has created quite a sensation in London. It is true that the Russian Embassy in London protests itself totally ignorant of the existence of such a treaty, and the *Times* proclaims its disbelief in the genuineness of the document in somewhat ungenerous terms, seeing that it is not long since that journal had to withdraw unreservedly a startling piece of information which it published as having reached it from Hongkong. But the general belief is that the text as given in your pages is in the main genuine, though it has been obtained from an early draft, and that modifications may have been afterwards introduced into it. Many of the newspapers, however, declare their disbelief in the treaty more from policy than from conviction. Even such pro-Russian and anti-Jingo organs as the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* are loud in their protests against England quietly allowing Russia to extort from China terms which would render the Czar master of half the Chinese Empire. With regard to that part of the treaty which deals with the extension of the Siberian railway through Manchuria no strong objection is felt; and there is consequently a disposition to regard this part of the text as genuine. And it is admitted, too, that Russia's desire to obtain an ice-free port on the Pacific is perfectly reasonable; but there is a very general consensus of opinion that Russia cannot be permitted to obtain so firm a foothold in China unless in some way a similar advantage is granted to Great Britain.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is not impossible, however, that already some confidential understanding has been come to between the Governments of England and Russia on this Far Eastern Question. Certainly on the nearer Eastern Question there is evidence that the two countries are in much closer accord than they have hitherto been. And there is ground for hoping also that France and England are drawing closer together, in spite of the little flare-up over the Egyptian *casse*. The result is to be seen in the fact that the Sultan seems at last to have seriously taken in hand the reforms which he has so often promised. Meanwhile, however, further details have reached us of the latest Armenian massacres, in which upwards of a thousand men, women, and children were slaughtered, and concerning which the grossest and most absurd of false reports were furnished to the Powers by the Sultan. The ascertained facts have proved once more that the Sultan even though he has at last been frightened into taking some action, is utterly unfit to be trusted with the task of carrying out the needed reforms. However, a Russian occupation of Turkish territory within easy reach of Constantinople, carried out with the sanction of the other Powers, may now be hopefully looked for.

FAT CATTLE.

The Agricultural Hall has never seen a better show of fat cattle than are now on view at the annual exhibition of the Smithfield Club. For the last year or two there has been practically no show of pigs, in consequence of the prevalence of swine fever in various districts; but this year the displays of cattle, sheep, and pigs are all good, while the "carcase competition" introduced two or three years ago has proved a specially interesting and valuable feature. In this

competition visitors have an opportunity of seeing the animals first alive and then in the form of beef, the prizes depending on the proportion which the weight of good meat bears to the weight of the animal while alive. The Championship honours have been carried off this year by the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, with a three-year-old heifer which carried off the first prize in its class, the silver cup for the best cow or heifer, the Queen's Challenge Cup for the best beast bred by the exhibitor, and the Championship Plate for the best beast in the show, thus carrying off exactly the same honours which the Queen's Champion heifer secured last year. As the same beast secured the highest honours at Birmingham she has brought her owner money and cups to the total value of over £400 in addition to cups which are held only for a twelvemonth. A heifer shown by the Queen was second for the Challenge Cup, and she won several prizes, while the Prince of Wales took the highest honours with his Southdowns, and Prince Christian did well with his pigs.

LORD ROSEBERY,

though he has for the present deserted politics, finds plenty of subjects on which to air himself. On Tuesday he took the chair at a lecture on London by Sir Walter Besant, who is now engaged on a survey of London on a scale which is to far surpass Strype's edition of Stowe. Lord Rosebery discoursed eloquently on the greatness of London and the necessity of preserving the records of ancient landmarks which progress clears away. But it cannot be said that he spoke with profound knowledge of his subject, or that he did justice to many antiquarians and others who now devote themselves to studying and recording every object of interest which is to be found in our London streets. Yesterday Lord Rosebery presided at Edinburgh at a meeting called to promote the establishment of a memorial in the Scottish capital to Robert Louis Stevenson; and here he was more in his element. He did full justice to the genius of the great novelist, whom, strange to say, he had never met, so retired was the life which "R.L.S." led while in his own country. A large committee has been formed to carry out the arrangements for the memorial, and judging by the enthusiasm with which the proposal has been received both in Scotland and England it will be worthy of the man.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

We have narrowly escaped a terrible experience at Christmas—a strike of railway servants, which would have rendered it impossible for hundreds, if not thousands, of us to spend Christmas with our families. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants began the trouble with a demand to the London and North Western Railway directors for improved pay and limitation of hours of labour for shunters and others in their employment. Whether rightly or wrongly the impression got abroad that the demand, if refused, was to be backed up by a general strike and the manager of the Company

SEIZED TIME BY THE FORELOCK,

ordered a cross-examination of every employee, and dismissed all who would not promise to stand by the company in case of a strike. That this action was precipitate is now generally agreed. The Union declared that they had not the remotest intention of striking over the original dispute, but as the company had declared war on the Union they would be compelled to order a general strike unless the dismissed men were reinstated. To-day the Board of Trade has intervened, and it is reported that the Company has given way. At the time I write the report has not received absolute confirmation; but there is no doubt that the force of public opinion will compel the directors to give way. They will not perhaps relish the leek, but they

rushed too hastily to the conclusion that a general strike was threatened and took action which would only have been justified in face of a threatened strike, and now they must take the consequences. Their action will then have had at least one good result. The men have so firmly declared that they had no intention of striking over the question of their original grievance that they cannot now go back on this pledge.

11th December.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

Specially translated for the North-China Herald.

4th November.

INNOVATIONS AND REORGANISATION IN THE PEIYANG ADMINISTRATION.

Wang Wen-shao, degraded three steps in rank, but retained in office as Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration, begs to report the changes he has made in his administration (since the late war), and the steps towards reorganisation made in the direction of both military as well as naval affairs in his jurisdiction. The plans of reorganisation stated by the memorialist consisted in adding to the Peiyang Navy fast cruisers to be utilised as scouts; training ships for cadets where both the practical and theoretical branches of their profession might be constantly pursued without interruption; shipyards and docks; machine shops for the repairing of ordnance and firearms, and the engagement of properly qualified tutors to perpetuate the theoretical education of midshipmen attached to the fighting ships of the Peiyang fleet. In addition, memorialist has also provided the means by which to pay the additional wages of the newly organised land forces of the administration, etc. The naval defences of the Peiyang, of course, had a programme (before the destruction of the fleet at Weihaiwei) and with this as a basis the memorialist has greatly enlarged and reorganised his new schemes as the occasion justified. He has also ordered considerable machinery required for the purpose of restoring the various shops (depleted by the Japanese) and engaged the necessary artisans and labourers for them. Memorialist has also selected the deputies and officials qualified to take charge of the ordnance department, military and civil hospital and the dredgers connected with the said administration. He has further endeavoured to make proper reforms in the military and naval schools at Tientsin so that there may be no lack of qualified officers when the country needs them. Peremptory orders have also been transmitted to the officers in charge of the training ships and those in charge of the military and naval cadets to maintain strict discipline in their several departments and to train all in the proper way. All these have been made under instructions of the Throne and memorialist has diligently tried to enforce the Imperial commands in this matter. Memorialist has since received the report of the Provincial Treasurer and Taotais in charge of the Naval and Military Defence Pay Department to the effect that they have begun upon the reorganisation and repairs required to place the shipyards and docks at Port Arthur (Lushunk'ou) on a proper footing, and that competent officers have been sent to the spot to superintend the necessary work thereon. As for the money required to keep the new cruisers (torpedo cruisers) *Feiting* and *Feiyang* in a proper condition with full complements of men, memorialist

has arranged that the Army Rice Department shall furnish it and transmit the funds to the Pay Department above named to be paid monthly to the respective crews. The new cruiser *Chienchung* built at the Foochow Naval Yard for the Peiyang administration, has had her name changed to that of *T'ungchi*, while the changes necessary on board to fit her for a training ship for naval cadets have already been completed satisfactorily. Memorialist also, in accordance with his scheme of reorganisation, has arranged for the establishment of a training school for soldiers who have shown aptitude and ability. A school for the study of the Russian language has also been inaugurated at Tientsin, in accordance with a proposal formerly made to the Throne, while, attached to the Ordnance Department, a machine shop has also been built with the necessary accessories for the repair of firearms, etc. The utmost economy, compatible with thoroughness, has been exercised in all the above innovations and reorganisations, and whatever, owing to the multiplicity of matters, may have been allowed to pass unnoticed and neglected, at present, will be dealt with in the future as the matters crop up. The memorialist would request that the various Boards concerned, namely, Revenue, War, and Works, be instructed to take note of the reorganisation work now going on and place the same on record in the said Boards. —Rescript: *Noted. Let the Boards concerned also take note.*

5th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Liu Ch'ih-hsiang is appointed Taotai of the Su-Sung-T'ai Intendancy (Shanghai Taotaiship) of Kiangsu.

(2) We have received the report of Wang Wen-shao, Viceroy of Chihli, announcing the peaceableness of the Tungming branch of the Yellow River during the past autumn months, etc. It appears that during the summer of this year the Yellow River which flows through the district of Tungming, in Chihli, suddenly arose, bursting its banks. By the great exertion and energy of Wang Wen-shao and his subordinates the breach was at last made good and the river has not overflowed since. We are deeply thankful to the gods for their benevolence and protection on behalf of our people and in token thereof we command that ten sticks of Great Tibetan incense be sent to Wang Wen-shao, who is ordered to hand them over to Wan Pei-ying, Taotai of the Ta-Shun-Kuang Intendancy, with instructions to proceed in person to the dragon temples in the villages of Lilienchuang, Kaoch'un, and Huang-ch'un and burn them at the altars there on behalf of ourselves to show our gratitude for the protection afforded to our subjects in that region.

6th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Liao Shou-fang, Governor of Chênkiang, reports the sudden death of Hanchow of Lung Hsi-ch'ing, Provincial Treasurer of the same, and prays that the usual government grant be bestowed upon his family. We had always found Lung Hsi-ching diligent and careful in attending to his duties in whatever rank he happened to be placed; but with reference to the claim for extra recognition on the ground of his having formerly served successfully in the army, we would remind the memorialist that the deceased Treasurer was on that very ground appointed by extra Imperial grace to the position he held at his death. Hence we cannot grant the prayer that posthumous honours and extraordinary grants be ordered in his case, placing him on the list of officers who had died on active service while fighting in the army against an enemy.

(2) We have received the commands of H.I.M. the Empress-Dowager Tse-hsi,

etc., etc. to appoint Kang Yi, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, to proceed to Her Imperial Majesty's special mausoleum in P'u-tu Valley, in the Happy Region of a Myriad Years (Western Hills, Peking), to make an estimate of the work necessary for making certain repairs, as well as to erect extra buildings there.

7th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Yün Tsu-yi, Provincial Judge of Hupeh, is hereby promoted to become Provincial Treasurer of Chênkiang, *vice* Lung Hsi-ch'ing, deceased. The Taotai Ma En-pei is hereby promoted to the Judgeship vacated by the said Yün Tsu yi.

(2) Li Ping-heng, Governor of Shantung, reports the successful closing of the breach of the Yellow River at Chaochiachuang, Shantung, etc. We are deeply gratified at this emergency and benevolence of the gods and hereby desire to show our gratitude by sending ten sticks of Great Tibetan incense to Li Ping-heng with instructions to offer them up at the altar of the dragon temple in that village. With reference to the postscript memorial of the said Governor asking that the Imperial approval be given in regard to the energetic and diligent conduct of officers charged with the filling up of the above breach, we hereby command that the Board of Civil Appointments shall deliberate as to the special honours to be conferred upon Li Hsi-chieh, the newly appointed Taotai of the Feng-Yun-Liu-Sze Intendancy of Anhui, and that Yü Hsien, the new Provincial Judge of Shantung, formerly Taotai of the Yen-Yi-Ts'ao-Chi Intendancy of Shantung; Ma Kai-yi, and Chiang Chao-k'uei expectant Taotais of Shantung, and Chieh Ch'an-sheng, Taotai of the Chi-Tung-T'ai-Wu-Ling Intendancy, be also handed to the same Board for the determination of adequate rewards therefor.

8th November.

No papers of interest.

9th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Wu Chung-hsi is appointed Grain Intendant of the Chiang-An Circuit (North Kiangsu and Anhui).

(2) Kê Pao-hua is appointed Vice Director of the Transmission Office, at Peking.

(3) P'an Yün is appointed a sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

(4) As the post of Senior Prefect of Honan, *viz.* the prefecture of K'ai-feng, capital of Honan, is one of great importance, we hereby command the Governor of the said province to select from amongst the substantive prefects under him the man best fitted to fill the post, and let Chang K'ai be appointed to the prefecture vacated by the said Governor's choice.

10th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Ch'ien Kê, Manchu Brigade-General of Miyuen, Chihli, accuses the district magistrate of that city of having persisted in spite of repeated remonstrances from the memorialist, in adulterating with damp rice and husks the grain issued from the district granaries for the sustenance of the Manchu troops there. It appears that the accused official Ying Ch'ien omitted to air the rice in the granaries as he should have done, or to use sieves to extract the husks therefrom. Further he took no notice of the remonstrances made on the subject, thereby culpably delaying in issuing the rations to the troops to the manifest inconvenience of all concerned. Ying Ch'ien is therefore ordered to be handed over to the Board for the determination of a suitable penalty for his negligence.

(2) Appointing a number of officials to the Metropolitan and Provincial Administrations.

DECREES ON THE CRUSHING OF THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION IN KANSU AND CHINESE TURKESTAN.

(3) Tao Mu, acting Viceroy of the Shen-Kan provinces, and Jao Ying-ch'i, acting Governor of Chinese Turkestan, have jointly memorialised their success in repelling a threatened invasion of the latter province by a large horde of Mahommedan rebels of Kansu. At the time of their memorial, although the officers of the Turkestan army deserved extra rewards for their brilliant campaign and successive victories over the rebels, the fact remained that Liu Sze-fu, the Head Chief of the horde, was still at large and roaming about the country committing depredations and spreading devastation wherever he went. Hence we withheld our edict sanctioning the rewards recommended by the two memorialists on behalf of the deserving officers above named (some 300 of them.—*Translator*) until the said Liu Sze-fu should have been captured or slain and his horde of 20,000 dispersed. According to the first-named memorial, it appeared that the horde led by Liu Sze-fu and his lieutenants came from the prefecture of Hsining, Kansu, after having been almost surrounded near that city about the middle of the 2nd moon of this year (March-April 1896) by the Imperial armies in that province. Breaking through the almost completed cordon of our armies, Liu Sze-fu overran Tsadam and Wangtzeing, which form a portion of Kokonor (Ch'inghai), Mongolia, and by the middle of May at the head of the bravest of his warriors appeared in the vicinity of the Great Wall barrier city of Yümen with the ostensible intention of attacking that city and forcing a way to our Western dependencies. Jao Ying-ch'i however, had prepared, as well as he could with the limited forces at hand, for the threatened invasion of which he had been forewarned some time before, and sending General Niu Yan-ch'eng with all available forces on the spot to Ch'angma, he succeeded in putting a check on the westward movement of these rebels, slaying a large number of them in the battles that ensued. [Here follows an account of the fighting at Ch'angma, etc., similar to that already translated in the *Peking Gazette* of 18th October published in these columns.—*Translator*.] Subsequently, finding himself unable to break through Yümen into Turkestan, Liu Sze-fu fled with his division of the great horde in the direction of Lob Nor. Hearing of this, Jao Ying-ch'i after stationing troops at Anhsi, Tenghuang, etc., to cut off any return eastwards at once despatched a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry under the brevet Brigadier-General Li Chin-liang in hot pursuit of the rebels. General Li Chin-liang accordingly, after crossing the Red Willow Pass, divided his forces to attack the flying rebels in front and flank. Wherever our troops came across the rebels they slew numbers of them and in one of these pursuits succeeded at Ho'rhugang, in the south-east part of Lob Nor, in capturing the notorious Head Chief, Liu Sze-fu, after he had been cornered and had no place to flee to. The prisoner was then taken to Urumsai (now known as Tihuafo), the provincial capital of Chinese Turkestan, and after a trial by Jao Ying-ch'i was made to suffer for the crime of rebellion by the *lingchi* "slicing process," on the 4th of September last in the public market of that city. His lieutenant Mahommed Hadji, captured on a previous occasion, was also decapitated in the company of his Chief on that day. The dispersion of the great horde of rebels and the capture and execution of their chiefs have, therefore, tended towards the complete pacification of the rebellion so far as Chinese Turkestan is concerned. Now that Liu Sze-fu has been captured we take the opportunity of heartily commending the promptitude and energy of Generals Niu Yan-ch'eng, Li Chin-liang,

etc., and their officers and men, with the declaration that one and all named in the list sent us by the memorialists thoroughly deserve the Imperial bounty and the promotions and rewards recommended for them. [Then follow the names of nearly 300 officers and the names of the General officers concerned.] As a recognition of the important services of General Niu Yün-ch'eng, we hereby grant the brevet premier military button and command that his name be recorded in the Grand Council for the first vacancy before any one else, that may occur either for a Provincial Commander-in-chiefship or Brigadier-Generalship in the Empire. [Then follow promotions in rank or decorations of the other Generals who were instrumental in driving the rebels from Ch'angma and the adjoining hills westward to Lob Nor.] As for Li Chin-liang (the captor of Liu Sze-fu) who was a brevet Brigadier-General and held the substantive Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the territorial garrison of the Yangshar (this city is half way between Kashgar city and Yarkand, and a strategical post dominating westward the passes leading into the Russian possessions of Ferghana (old name Khokand) and eastward looking towards the Lob Nor region and the great Turkestan desert.—*Translator*), we hereby promote him for his brilliant exploits to be a full Brigadier-General, skipping the rank of Colonel, with the brevet rank, in addition, of a *Ti'u* or Provincial Commander-in-Chief. Should there be a vacancy for a Brigadier-General in Turkestan Li Chin-liang is to have his claims precede those of similar rank to the said posts.

(4) With reference to the joint memorial of Tao Mu, acting Viceroy of Shen-Kan; Tung Fu-hsiang, brevet Board President, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu and Generalissimo of the Imperial armies operating against the Mahommedan rebels, and Kuei Shun, Imperial Resident of Hsining and the adjoining Tibetan dependencies, sent us by the 500 li Imperial Courier post (i.e., the courier carrying memorial in question must travel at the rate of 500 li or 165 miles in twenty-four hours.—*Translator*) announcing the welcome tidings that Kansu province and the region within and without the vicinity of the Great Wall and the Mongolian dependency of Kokonor are now entirely free from rebels and that the whole country has been pacified by the memorialists. (After giving due credit to the energy and skill of General Tung Fu-hsiang and Governor Wei Kuang-tao of Shensi, the rest of the decree is a résumé of the work done by them and is worded almost similarly to the translation of the *Gazette* of 11th October already published in these columns, which is really an answer to their memorial of that date.) For the valuable services of Generalissimo Tung Fu-hsiang we hereby bestow upon him the rank of a hereditary noble of the 7th grade and that of brevet Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (called *Kungpao* in ordinary conversation). To K'uei Shun who successfully withstood the siege of Hsining against the rebels and who subsequently joined in pursuing them into Kokonor is granted the Imperial Yellow Riding Jacket (General Tung Fu-hsiang was given the Riding Jacket in the seventies when assisting the late Marquis Tso Tsung-tang in putting down the first Great Mahommedan rebellion in the same province.—*Translator*), and his name is to be sent to the Board of War for the determination of extraordinary rewards. For the signal services of Tao Mu in collecting troops and supplying without hitch the immense quantity of grain and commissariat stores required by nearly 100,000 troops during the last campaign, his acting post is hereby made into the substantive Viceroyship of the Shen-Kan provinces. For preventing, by his promptitude, an invasion of Chinese Turkestan by the rebels and the accompanying horrors of war, we hereby confirm

the acting Governorship of that province to a substantive one in favour of Jao Ying-ch'i, while for his successful campaign in Suchiapu and Toba with his Hunan army corps, Wei Kuang-tao, Governor of Shensi, is handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of extra rewards.

(5) The province of Kansu is the meeting ground of Buddhists and Mahommedans, and they have always associated with one another harmoniously in the intercourse of their daily avocations. Buddhists and Mahommedans are alike all our children; we look upon all with the utmost impartiality and try to foster and cherish our subjects, irrespective of religions and sects on a common ground. We have never swerved from this course, the local mandarins alone, however, are to blame for they have blundered in their duties and have shown partiality in favour of Buddhists in cases where instances have arisen of disputes between them and the Mahommedans. Crafty and treacherous persons amongst both Buddhists and Mahommedans therefore took advantage of the state of affairs in stirring up strife and sedition around them, and had fanned the flames of religious hatred which gathered in fury and heat, as they spread far and wide until nothing could check their progress. Fanaticism and racial hatred became deeper and deeper as time went on and the whole province soon became embroiled in the general *furor*. It is the sacred duty of the Throne to eradicate the wicked and cruel and to encourage and protect the peacefully inclined amongst our children. Hence the exigencies of the times compelled us much against our wishes to resort to arms to vindicate the majesty of the law and to bring back peace to the province. In the meanwhile our heart bled for the sufferings of the hundreds of thousands of the innocent of our people who had been made to suffer through the lawlessness of the wicked of both sects. But the rebels have been exterminated and the province is now again pacified. We would therefore seek to remedy the mistakes of former times and now command T'ao Mu, our Viceroy of the province, to select capable and honest officials, and place them over the restored districts, who are to use mercy and kindness in dealing with the people. They are to exhort and teach all to be good citizens and whenever there should arise differences between Buddhist and Mahommedan to deal out strict and impartial justice to all concerned. Steps must also be taken to distribute relief to the districts that have suffered through the recent war, and each officer must so perform his duties that the much desired harmony and goodwill between our Buddhist and Mahommedan children shall be made to last for ever and each man work peacefully at his own daily avocations, free from meddling interference from any quarter. In this way we earnestly hope that our subjects will see that it has always been the aim of the Throne to treat our black-haired race irrespective of religious bias with mercy, charity and kindness void of partiality towards any one.

(6) On a former occasion Yang Ch'ang-chun, the then Viceroy of Shen-Kan, and K'uei Shun, the Imperial Resident at Hsining, reported a series of victories by the Imperial troops fighting against the rebels in the vicinity of that city in which several fortified villages held by the Mahommedans were taken and the occupants driven out. Rewards were asked for the deserving amongst the successful officers. As the rebellion was then at its height we refrained from granting the prayer of the memorialists at the time. Now, however, since it has been crushed and the region both within and without the Great Wall is free from the rebels it is right that some recognition be made of the officers named in the said memorialist's list [Here follow about 150 names.—*Translator*] and

posthumous honours are hereby also granted to those who fell fighting for their sovereign.

(7) Decree granting promotions and rewards to some 300 officers belonging to Wei Kuang-tao's Hunan army corps, for services rendered in the successful campaign against the Mahomedan rebels in Suchiap'u and Tobu. (The *résumé* of the operations of this army corps is similarly worded to the translation in the *Gazette* of the said Governor's report of the campaign *Vide* Translations of *Peking Gazette* of the 2nd of October last.—*Translator*.)

(8) The 14th of this month being the anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager, Tse-hsi, etc., We hereby command that the 13th, 14th and 15th instant be observed as a Court holiday, in consequence of which there will be no Court held or State affairs transacted on those dates in the Grand Council Chamber.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 12th January, 1897, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. L. Scott (Chairman), E. F. Alford, J. Cooper, J. S. Fearon, W. D. Little, J. H. McMichael, D. M. Moses, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended, and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Local Post Office—Mails for Outposts.—The following letters are ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 5th January, 1897.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that on and after the 2nd proximo we shall, under arrangement made for the establishment of an Imperial Chinese Postal Service, be unable to carry your mails between ports in China.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

per pro. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

W. J. GRESSON,

Agents, Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Local Post-master,

Shanghai.

Shanghai, 13th January, 1897.

SIR,—We beg to notify that on and after the 2nd February next, steamers of the China Navigation Company, Limited, will be unable to carry mail matter for Treaty Ports in China, including Nanking, other than that put on board by the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.

A. ROMER Esq.,

Local Postmaster.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1897.

SIR,—We beg to notify that on and after the 2nd February next, steamers of the Hung On Company will be unable to carry mail matter for Treaty Ports in China, including Nanking, other than that put on board by the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

p.p. GREAVES & Co.,

A. D. LOWE,

The Postmaster, Local Post Office,
Shanghai.

Wheelbarrow Tax.—In compliance with a request from the Council the following proclamation was issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate and it has been posted in the Settlement:—

Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Tu.

I, the Mixed Court Magistrate, received a letter from Captain Mackenzie, Captain Superintendent of Police, stating that he was directed by the Municipal Council to inform me that the roads in the Settlements are badly damaged, owing to the number of wheelbarrows passing over them, thus incurring great expense for repairing. It is now decided that three months after this date the tax on each barrow per month is to be increased from 400 cash to 600 cash.

Accordingly notice is hereby given that you wheelbarrow owners and coolies are to obey this Proclamation.

Kwang Hsi, 22nd year, 12th moon, 4th day (6th January, 1897).

Volunteers, New Commission.—The following letter is read, and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai Volunteer Corps,
Head Quarters.

Shanghai, 6th January, 1897.

SIR,—By General Order No. 357, dated 12th March, 1896, Second Lieutenant Miller, was appointed Lieutenant in command of the Machine Gunners, but by an oversight his Commission was not applied for.

I have the honour therefore to request that the Commission may be issued bearing that date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD MACKENZIE,

Major, Commanding S.V.C.

J. L. SCOTT, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Decided to grant the Commission as recommended.

Garbage on the Roads.—Report by the Sanitary Inspector is read stating that for some months past the Chinese servants in foreign employ, particularly in the English Settlement, are in the habit of putting out on the roads kitchen litter, and office ashes as late as 9.30 and 10 a.m., after the garbage carts have gone their rounds for the second time, and suggesting that the attention of the Police should be directed to the regulation which prohibits this being done.

Decided to refer the report to the Captain-Superintendent of Police in order to have this regulation enforced.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 16th day of January, 1897:—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	19
Burglary	1
Cutting and wounding	1
Furious riding or driving	2
Larceny from dwellings, etc.	32
Miscellaneous cases	277
Ricksha Licenses suspended	508
Wheelbarrow „ suspended	34
Handcart „ „	2
Beggars, hawkers and ragpickers	418

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,294
Stray dogs captured 48

DONALD MACKENZIE,
Captain Superintendent.

NATIVE DAIRIES WEEKLY REPORT.

The Native Dairies, containing 569 head of cattle, have all been visited during the past week.

One native cow, 1 bull, and 1 calf, suffering from rinderpest, were sent from Zee Butler's dairy, Carter Road, to be slaughtered at Pah-sien-jach.

JOHN CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held on Tuesday evening in the Municipal Council Board Room. Major Brodie A. Clarke presided.

The Chairman said the total strength of the Corps on the 31st of December last was 271; at the last Inspection 277, and on the 31st of December, 1895, 330. To a certain extent the decline was accounted for by D. Co. having been disbanded, but there was a large deficiency which ought to be made up. It was a very poor show for a place like Shanghai where there were so many young men who could always find time for paper-hunting, rehearsals, cricket, tennis, etc. As he had said before, they never knew when trouble might occur, and in many parts of the world they had seen volunteers being hastily organised. There would not be much notice given in case of danger, and it was therefore nonsense for people to say they would join if the occasion arose, for such members would be worse than useless, and a great many would not be able to look after themselves. In a place like Shanghai they ought to have at least 500 infantry (hear, hear), and it was the duty of everyone in the Corps to do his best to enlist recruits. Recently there had been a good many cases of rowdiness around the Settlement, and with the large body of rowdies now collected at Shanghai for plunder it could not be known at what hour they might be called out to defend those who were near and dear to them. He was often struck by the number of eligible members who could find time to watch the Volunteers at drill or at sham fights, and he could assure them they would look much better in uniform, and would be doing more good. During the last two or three months there had been some meetings of officers with regard to forming another infantry company, and the Machine Gunners had come forward with a good deal of *esprit de corps* and volunteered to make themselves into infantry, asking at the same time that they might be allowed to retain the guns. At present the strength of the Machine Gunners was 23 or 25, but during the last few days they had recruited their strength up to nearly 35, and he felt sure that by the next Inspection they would turn out 40 or 50 strong. Major Clarke went on to urge present members of the Corps to increase its membership by speaking to their friends and pointing out its necessity and advantages. He alluded also to the necessity of greater attention to discipline and paying proper regard to such matters as saluting officers when in uniform, all of which tended to make the Corps a smarter and more soldier-like body. The new Drill Hall would not be available this training, on account of the amount of building which had been going on in Shanghai which had delayed the signing of the contracts, but when it was completed he anticipated it would be of considerable service to the Corps, affording it a permanent headquarters where drill and physical training would be always going on. For the forthcoming training a mat-shed was being built on the Soochow Creek foreshore, which would be preferable to the godown hitherto used. It was hoped that the new Range would be open within two or three months, and when it was in order the Rifle Meetings would be gone through in much shorter time than at present, and to the benefit of shooting.

Lieut. Miller enquired whether there was anything new in connection with the suggested cadet corps.

The Chairman said there was no official information. He added that the draft programme of the training had been prepared, arranging for it to commence on the 1st of March and end on the 10th of April. In answer to Capt. Trueman, he said that it was hoped the temporary Drill Shed would

be available for recruit drills on the 1st of February.

Captain Trueman asked whether the form the new Rifle Range would take had been definitely settled.

Captain Rex, as the chairman of the Shooting Committee, said he believed it was not absolutely settled, but it was probable there would be a considerable increase in the number of targets compared with the present time. There had been difficulties in laying out the ground in the most advantageous way, and the most that could be said in the unsettled state in which the matter was at present was that there would certainly be more targets than now.

The proceedings then terminated.

MASONIC CHARITY FUND.

The eighth annual meeting of the members of the Masonic Charity Fund was held on Thursday evening in the Temporary Masonic Hall, Kiangse Road. Wor. Bro. W. H. Anderson presided, and there were present Rt. Wor. Bro. L. Moore, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thorne, Wor. Bro. F. M. Gratton (Hon. Treasurer), Wor. Bro. Danforth, Wor. Bro. Lalcaea, Wor. Bro. Ivy, and Wor. Bro. W.S. Emens (Hon. Secretary). The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said there was very little to say. The year had not been a very eventful one, only some Tls. 301 having been expended in relief. They might, therefore, congratulate themselves that Shanghai was in such a state of prosperity that Masons did not require to come to the Fund for assistance. The Council had discussed each case very carefully before granting relief, and in every instance had received thanks from the people they had assisted. With regard to the Public School two vacancies had been filled up by the election of the two daughters of a deceased member. He had received from the Head Master a report on the Masonic children in the school which was very satisfactory. In reference to the other matters alluded to in the minutes of last year's meeting, the Council did not consider it advisable to make any change in the investment of the funds, and they were also opposed to the name of the Fund being changed, as had been suggested. He proposed that the report and accounts be adopted.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Moore seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Wor. Bro. Gratton for his services as Treasurer, and to Wor. Bro. Pearce for his services as Auditor.

Wor. Brother Danforth seconded, and the proposal was agreed to unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Wor. Bro. Lalcaea, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary for his services.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Thorne proposed and Wor. Bro. Ivy seconded a resolution thanking the Council for their services, which was adopted, as was also one, proposed by Wor. Bro. Lalcaea and seconded by Wor. Bro. Gratton, thanking Wor. Bro. J. H. Osborne for his services to the Fund and exertions in getting new subscribers.

The proceedings then terminated.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The Council beg to submit the following Report and Accounts for the year 1896 to the members.

The total amount at the credit of the Fund on the 31st of December last was Tls. 5,728.91, of which Tls. 5,500 was on fixed deposit.

The subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Tls. 310, and there was paid from the Fund in charity Tls. 301.07.

The Council, with much regret, have to record the death of Rt. Wor. Bro. J. I.

Miller, which occurred in February last. He had been a Permanent Trustee of the Society since its reorganisation, and had been an interested and active member of the Council.

The vacancy thus caused has been filled, according to the Rules of the Fund, by the present District Grand Master of Northern China, Rt. Wor. Bro. Lewis Moore.

During the year the following relief has been granted:—

Case No. 59.—Fees for the tuition of one child have been guaranteed at the Public School till the end of June, 1897.

Case No. 62.—A sum was paid for temporary aid to a Brother in distress.

Case No. 63.—A Brother was provided with a passage to Singapore.

Case No. 64.—The sum of £15 was granted for the assistance of the widow and children of a deceased Brother.

Case No. 65.—The sum of Taels 50 was granted to the widow of a Brother.

Two vacancies occurring during the year for free education at the Public School, were filled by the appointment of daughters of two deceased Brethren.

The Council do not consider that the Fund is receiving the support it merits from the various Masons in this district, and in order to bring more prominently its work to the attention of Masons generally it has been decided to issue an extra number of copies of this report, and should any Brother wish to subscribe, his donation may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Wor. Bro. F. M. Gratton, No. 16, The Bund.

The Council wish to express their thanks to Wor. Bro. E. C. Pearce for again auditing the accounts; and to Wor. Bro. Jas. H. Osborne, through whose personal efforts thirty-five new subscribers have recently been secured, for 1897.

W. H. ANDERSON,
President.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE from the 31st December, 1895, to the 31st December, 1896.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
1896—	Tls.
To Balance from 1895.....	537.02
„ Subscriptions and Donations	310.00
„ Interest on Current Account	21.94
„ Interest on Capital Account at 4%	200.00
	Tls. 1,068.96

Cr.	
1896—	Tls.
By Sundries paid for Printing, etc....	38.98
„ Relief granted during the year....	301.07
„ Transfer to Capital Account	500.00
„ Balance in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	228.91
	Tls. 1,068.96

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
1896—	Tls.
To Balance from 1895	5,000.00
„ Transfer from Current Account....	500.00
	Tls. 5,500.00

Cr.	
1896—	Tls.
By Fixed Deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, due 31st December, 1897	5,500.00
	Tls. 5,500.00

Total Amount to Credit of Fund...Tls. 5,728.91

FREDK. M. GRATTON,
P.M. No. 570, E.C.,
Hon. Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing Accounts with the Bank Pass Book and Vouchers and have found them all in order.

E. C. PEARCE,
P.M. No. 570, E.C.
Shanghai, 6th January, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CHINESE TRACT SOCIETY.

These meetings are now in session in Shanghai. The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Farnham, and, as usual, was well attended. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented, and gave a good account of the year's work. The following persons were elected to fill vacancies on the Board:—Rev. R. T. Bryan, D.D., Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., Rev. H. C. Du Bose, Mr. A. J. H. Moule, Mr. Tae Diao-heu and Mr. Dzung Ts-kok. Drs. Bryan and Parker were elected Vice-Presidents and the Rev. Y. K. Yen was elected Recording Secretary.

The Society has printed nearly four thousand dollars' worth of books and tracts during the year, and the number of books and leaflets sent out amounts to 237,995 copies. The Society's field embraces not only the whole of China, but all parts of the habitable globe to which Chinamen have migrated. The Chinese Tract Society is one of the very few benevolent societies that manages its affairs on a strictly business basis and has never yet been in a state of impecuniosity, having received substantial donations before it was fully organised. Its cash balance is more than \$6,000, and its whole stock and plant is valued at more than thirteen thousand dollars. Not a cent is paid out for officers' salaries, all the work of carrying on the Society's operations being done gratuitously by missionaries and laymen of this place. This is also a Society that does not solicit funds, but leaves every one free who wishes to have a share in its good work. Below we give the substance of the annual report:—

REPORT.

Another year has flown, and we review our work looking for results. We must render an account to our patrons for the funds they have so generously bestowed.

It is easy to get down, as in our Treasurer's Report, so much received and so much paid for printing books; or so many books received from the printer and so many distributed. But this is simply the means used, the work we seek to do, so far as it is a success, lies deeply hidden in the heart.

We may not point to grand and well equipped institutions of learning—no churches organised or erected, no costly cathedral spire marks the progress of our work.

Wherever we have been successful, men's hearts have been changed, and the change wrought in the life can be seen, but only by their intimate associates. Were we to ask our patrons to come and look upon these changed lives, where would we find them? We should have to follow the track of our silent messengers all over the great plain of the Yangtze, up the valleys of its tributaries, on the mountain side, in city, village, and hamlet throughout the Empire of China, and in far away Australia and New Zealand, in the most southerly village on the globe where Chinamen live, in India, in America, and Japan, and the Islands of the Ocean, wherever missionaries travel or colporteurs sell books, our publications follow the Chinaman in all his migrations.

Some of this work is prosecuted amidst great difficulties and privations. Few make greater sacrifices of comfort and ease than the Rev. Alexander Don, one of our Local Secretaries in New Zealand. In his last "Up Country Tour" he spent 89 days, and visited 101 places where there was a population of 1,197 of whom he met 1,121. He held 66 meetings with 657 hearers and gave away 1,600 booklets. He travelled 2,282 miles of which 1,273 was on foot. The climbing done was 98,600 feet, equal to the ascent and descent of a mountain more than 18½ miles high. In making his long and toilsome journey

amid so many privations and hardships he lost only four pounds in weight, which he gratefully attributes to God's care.

One day he rose at 4 o'clock and worked nineteen and a half hours. He walked five miles to attend his first meeting, which was at 7 o'clock. He then walked nine miles further, climbing 2,200 feet, and held another meeting at 10 o'clock. After another 8 miles' walk he preached a third time at 5 p.m. and then walked three miles to reach his supper and lodgings at 7 o'clock, "and these filled the void caused by fifteen hours' fast, marked by three hours' speaking, 25 miles' walking, and half a mile of climbing." And yet he adds of this day's work:—

"It was actually shorter than the average day on these tours."

In some of the places there were but three or four Chinamen, with a long lonely tramp through the gulches and over the mountains. He shared the Chinese frugal fare, eating and sleeping with them in their caves and huts, as indeed he must needs do to bear to them the gospel message. Only those who know how such Chinese live can even imagine what trials and hardships he had to endure. On one occasion he climbed 2,000 feet to visit three Chinamen. Two were absent and he could not await their return as he had to meet an appointment, "having had eleven miles walk to see one man and he a poor opiumist."

Another time he went to a place five miles away to hold a meeting with six Chinese. He hoped to have the meeting after dinner when they usually rest a while, and quickened his pace to be there in time, but found four had already gone to their work and the others too busy to take time to listen to the gospel. Of this walk Mr. Don says:—"So the ten miles' toil seemed fruitless."

The following extract from his Report gives an interesting account of some of his experiences.

"At Round Hill the hearers numbered 14, the non-hearers 119.

"One feels two kinds of solitude on these tours. There is that of the mountain track, where for ten or twenty miles the only visible companions are non-human:—black rocks that come up grey and go away black again, as well sped as welcomed: or clear brooks rippling 'on for ever': or sea-gulls screaming its impertinent, 'Who are you?' and drowning your answer with a strident mocking 'Haha! Haha! Ha!' And there is that other solitude, among companions inhuman, in the crowd born and bred anti-foreign, and often steeped in debauch, opium, and gambling—a surging sea of hate and antagonism, with its dark billows like to overwhelm the lone sailor; or what is even worse, a dead sea of unsympathy, where the calm, slimy surface of superstition makes one sick at heart.

"On the mountain track one is alone with God: in the crowd one would be alone with the devil but for that sweetest of promises: 'I am with you alway.'

"It is the solitude of the crowd that I feel at this Chinese settlement—the most southerly on the globe. There are 133 Chinese on the Hill, but there is only one Christian; while the small percentage of really friendly men becomes smaller as the proportion of hopeless men increases. It might be supposed that just such—men who had failed in their quest after gold and had given up hope of ever again seeing China—would be impressionable hearers of the Better Way. Similarly the despairing digger. The faintest gleam of interest in things spiritual is as rare in his eye as a speck of gold in a coal mine. If he would only weep so that you could wail with him, or curse so that you could re-monstrate with him, or oppose so that you could reason with him: as it is your heart feels heavy as lead before the thick wall that shuts you out:

"At 1.55 p.m. I left for Roxburgh. As the distance thither was 35 miles—too far to walk before night—my lodging place was set to be determined by circumstance. It turned out to be among the tussocks.

"German Jack's Creek—5 miles on—was reached at 7.0 p.m. There Mr. Lennon kindly offered me a bed, but that would have left 30 miles' walk for the morrow. Six miles still further on is the Enterprise Creek mining camp, which was reached at 6 p.m., but found deserted. On the way from Lennon's, a black rabbit scotting across the path was the only living creature seen: the grating laugh of a gull the only living sound heard. This is the sort of journey that helps to show the wisdom of evangelists travelling by twos or threes—never alone. Even a dog would be cheering company in the Dismal Swamp Basin.

"The miner's hut appeared to have been untenanted for weeks. The only pot and kettle were rusty inside. A loaf of bread hung from the roof was literally hard as a brick. In a covered tin something that may have once been pudding was now blue moulded out of recognition. Thick dust covered all. However, I found supplies of flour, oatmeal, sugar, and tea in good condition, and had almost decided to stay overnight when the dead silence was broken by a terrific rushing overhead that made my heart stop! Rats! The vermin had suddenly discovered that the place was again tenanted by man, and the scampering in unison of the whole pack announced their delight. Then came to mind the fearful time spent in this empty house two years before. Inspection showed that the only bed covering was some oat-sacks. A vision came up of a fight for life in the dead of night, miles from a fellow-creature—one man against a vast rat host!

"Four miles further on is the great Dismal Swamp Dam where a man usually lives to regulate the flow of water down to the sluicing claims in the Clutha Valley. But this was holiday-time, and the dam-tender was probably away. Were he so, and his hut locked, the last hope of shelter would be snuffed out. It was now 6.50 p.m. and the summer sun was low. What was I to do? What could I do but go to my knees? I asked guidance of Him who never fails—whether I should stay or go on. I rose with the clear direction, 'Go on.' Obeying instantly, I got to the Dam hut at 8 p.m. exactly. Doors and window of the hut were barred and bolted. None of the footprints about the place were fresh. Not a plank could be found wherewith to make a *maimai*. I was further than ever from men. The sun had set full half-an-hour behind the Penitentiary. But even had it waited an hour of setting, in the face of that 'Go on,' I dared not retrace those four miles. Still, I half-thought I must have mistaken the voice of my own inclination for the voice of God. For the twenty miles ahead was along a mere bridle-track, that even in the daytime is lost and picked up again. To go along it on a night moonless and starless, meant something I could not understand.

"On I went at once, however—up and up the track that takes over the shoulder of Mt. Teviot, till after some four miles' walk, at 9.15 p.m. the light failed, and I lost the track right on the mountain shoulder—the aneroid standing at 27.25, indicating about 3,000 feet elevation. By the dim fast-fading light, I quickly chose in a little gully a large snow-tussock, under which to pass the night. I had often admired the snow-tussock in its full-seeded glory, but never before thanked the Father of Mercies for it. I might have been benighted on a bare ridge with no bush, rock nor tussock; here were neither bush nor rock but tussocks abounded. To the chosen one I strapped my umbrella, curled up under it about 10 p.m., and dropped off to sleep.

"I woke with limbs benumbed, for a cold sou'-easter had sprung up and was blowing

right upon me where I lay without any extra covering, an overcoat being an encumbrance to a walker. Getting my fingers thawed, the light of a match showed that the time was midnight. After moving about a while and firing some neighbouring tussocks for warmth (there was no other fuel), I tried to sleep on the other side of the tussocks, but was too much chilled. Then more tussocks were fired, and while these sputtered and crackled, I sat and sang up the last sun of '94. A lonely vigil it was. At 2.10 a.m. the faintest streak of light in the south-east set me singing 'Hail, Smiling Morn' with a meaning. It was 3.15 when the streak had broadened enough to make it possible to pick up the track lost just six hours before. Even in broad daylight it was missed again, and some steep climbing done to regain it. But I got to Roxburgh at 8.40 a.m. There bath, breakfast, and bed at the hospitable manse by noon obliterated all traces of the journey.

"At 12.30 p.m. down came the rain in torrents. Then was plain the meaning of the 'Go on.' Had I got to Roxburgh at all it would have been after a whole day's trudging on and off the track, for the thick rain would have prevented looking ahead any distance, soaked from head to foot, with the bitterness of knowing that it was my own fault."

Usually there was good attendance and good attention and as he makes these journeys year after year he finds encouraging improvement.

The Rev. Dr. Edkins says:—"The signs of change in China become each year more and more distinct. It is now decided that at the Master of Arts Examinations the knowledge of Western Science shall be required.

"This year will be the time for beginning this great modification. Taught by disaster, the government no longer hesitates upon the necessity of remodelling the system of education in China. The thirty-four examiners sent down from Peking, two to each of the provinces, to bestow the Master of Arts degree will carry out this new idea. This will necessitate the acquisition of Western knowledge in every district city throughout China. In our annual report of tract operations we have never before been able to make this statement.

"The operations of all book societies will be greatly promoted in future by the new stimulus now applied to the study of Western books.

"Fifteen thousand pounds sterling (£15,000) per annum are to be paid out of the revenue for the support of two new colleges at Peking and Shanghai, for Western education.

"The Director-General of Railways now resides in Shanghai and he is commanded, among other new enterprises, to open the Shanghai College for forty pupils to learn foreign science and languages. Each pupil will receive a monthly stipend from the government. Probably this is not a wise arrangement, but it will tend to show every schoolmaster and every candidate for degrees that he must read Western books and acquire Western knowledge. In this we see the working of a providential purpose for opening up a country inhabited by four hundred millions to the study of the Christian religion.

"The new education in foreign knowledge which China is now convinced it must undertake, is in the intention of the government secular only, but disputes constantly arise, in various localities because of the unkindly feeling of the heathen towards those who forsake their ancestral faith and become Christians. The magistrates are obliged to become just, tolerant, and neutral in feeling, otherwise they bring trouble on themselves by harsh and rash judgments. They must study the Christian religion and abandon a one-sided sympathy with paganism; as against Christianity.

They must do this if they would administer the law successfully in these new and stirring times.

"The work of our Society has become more important than ever. Our books need to be in the best native style, both high and simple, and to convey fullness of information, on Western religion and science, history, and customs.

"We are sure of readers because China will now be more than ever a reading country. Out of the twenty-three provinces, seventeen have a special examiner sent from Peking, for undergraduates. Each of these has to direct the studies of students belonging to areas embracing a population of ten, twenty, and in one case sixty millions of people.

"We supply books as we can and will endeavour to meet the calls which come to us from cities distant and near, in increasing numbers. The crisis now occasioned by the war should lead authors and distributors of books to more thought and prayers.

"The war has led to the establishment of a general postal system and to the foundation of new colleges for Western learning in all the large cities. It is also now decided that the System of National Education shall be modified.

"We wish to impress upon the readers of this report the fact that within two years after the treaty of peace was signed these great changes have been made. We are led to think that the obstacles to the spread of a healthy Christian literature in China are now disappearing fast, and that with courage inspired by faith, our society should proceed with an ever-increasing vigour in the work assigned it to do."

The Rev. Dr. Muirhead has contributed the following:—"Expressing my high appreciation of the Chinese Tract Society as now constituted by the union of the two societies formerly existing. It combines the sympathy and co-operation of the various missions in Shanghai and throughout a large extent of country, while it shares in the general work carried on in its own special line both in China and elsewhere.

"I commend the activity of the committee, native and foreign, in the conduct of the work, and the amount, variety and excellence of its operations are of great service in the onward course of our mission labours.

"The books and tracts that have been published are in the main of a high order, suitable for building up the native Christians in faith and holiness, and for extending the knowledge of Christ among the multitudes around. Happily they are being widely circulated under the direction of missionary brethren and sisters in different parts, and many are thus being brought into contact with Divine truth of which they would otherwise remain ignorant.

"More especially I wish to acknowledge the aid the Society has afforded me in a system of widespread distribution of various tracts among the shops and schools and houses in the neighbouring city and foreign settlements here.

"In this way thousands of these silent messengers have been distributed, and in connection with my daily services in chapels and in the open air, like work has been done to great advantage. I am thankful that in this manner a large amount of good has been effected, and ample opportunity has thus been enjoyed for conversation with numbers by means of the tracts put into their hands.

"We are now in a peculiar position in Shanghai by the attraction which it presents in the way of business and pleasure to thousands of people from all parts of the country. The population is thus increasing to an amazing extent, and we are placed in circumstances where the distribution of books and tracts such as the society furnishes, is of the utmost importance."

Amusements.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

We are all anticipating the entertainment which the A.D.C. promises us in the production of *The Yeomen of the Guard* on Monday night next, but the glamour which surrounds some more recent works of Gilbert and Sullivan, has, perhaps, obscured the reception which the opera was accorded on its first representation in London a little more than eight years ago. Whilst recognising the beauty of some of the lyrics, and noting that Mr. Gilbert had thrown aside much of his "Bab Ballad" manner, the critics were captivated by Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. "No one," said one writer, "can hear this new opera without a profound sense of satisfaction. The melodies may not be so 'catchy' as of old, but the dignity of the score is most impressive. It is the kind of opera that cannot be appreciated at a sitting. We must hear it again and again in order to appreciate it. It is only by the thoughtless and the vulgar that such music should be condemned, because the gallery boy only finds one air that he can go home whistling or because the bandmaster, the quadrille-seller, and the value-monger are at a loss where to turn for a convenient subject. Sir Arthur Sullivan has not written for the music-shop, the promenade, or the ball-room; but he has thrown into his score his ripe experience, his faultless taste, and his curious knowledge of the styles of past periods. There is not one bar that is not interesting, and in *The Yeomen of the Guard* the composer has done himself ample justice." This is certainly high praise, and the support which Shanghai extends to the forthcoming performances will be in a sense, a measure of its artistic taste.

SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

Punctually at 3.30 p.m. the Master despatched about 40 riders on what, but for the heavy going, turned out to be one of the best runs of the season. There was a good deal of grief and by some of the younger members of the hunt some very erratic riding. The paper was laid by Messrs. Midwood and Keylock, assisted by Mr. Perrott. Starting from Blydenburgh's Turn the handicap line was followed, then, bearing right, the French road was reached and, bearing left, the handicap line was again followed, Black Auster's famous obstacle being passed on the right. Then Say Zoong's stable was arrived at and, after going through Mr. Aepli's garden, the Bubbling Well Road was crossed. Then came the farm jumps and, turning left and skirting the bottom of the Island, the flags were found over Light Horse Creek. The card at the finish read as follows:—

- 1.—Mr. R. Dallas on *Conquest*.
- 2.—" Lyall " *Watch*.
- 3.—" Iburg " *Novice*.
- 4.—" Renny " *Pride*.
- 5.—" G. Dallas " *Gideon*.
- 6.—" Phillimore " *Encore*.
- 7.—" Chisholm " *Sir John*.
- 8.—" Styan " *Flycatcher*.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and strengthens the hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and is the best brillianine for everybody's use, and as a small bottle lasts a very long time it is really most economical for general use; also golden colour for fair hair. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is most soothing, cooling and healing for the face and hands; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and produces soft, fair skin. Sold by chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The second competition for the gold medal took place on Saturday, and attracted much attention amongst golfers. The medal was won by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, the scores being as follows:—

	Scores.	Gross.	Net.
Mr. B. A. Clarke	94	90	
" Wade Gardner	101	96	
" J. Dewars	95	97	
" H. T. Butterworth	110	98	
" H. J. H. Tripp	107	101	
" T. Larkins	116	101	
" J. Findlay	104	103	
" T. Mitchell	106	103	
" J. C. Hanson	117	105	
" I. Turner	118	105	
" E. Gumpert	110	106	
" J. Maclean	107	107	
Dr. Ward Hall	115	107	
Mr. R. R. Hynd	116	108	
" D. McNeill	121	109	
" W. Hardie	114	111	
" H. E. Shadgett	123	111	
" A. M. Reith	116	112	
" A. Campbell	123	115	
" J. Mann	129	121	
" J. Cooper	137	125	
" J. W. Harding	150	136	

SHOOTING.

POLICE MONTHLY CUP AND CLUB COMPETITIONS.

The ties in the December Monthly Cup were shot off, resulting in a win for Serg. Macdonald, who scored 3 bulls, total 15, against his opponent P. C. Dahl, who scored 12 points.

The January Cup and Club Competition took place on Wednesday at 200 and 400 yards, in very bad weather, resulting as follows, with handicaps deducted:—

MONTHLY CUP.

Insp. Bourke..... 1st 57 points.

CLUB COMPETITION.

Serg. Lynch..... 1st 57 points.

" Mackintosh..... 2nd 54 "

Insp. Bourke..... 3rd 52 "

Serg. Gibson..... 4th 50 "

P. C. Urquhart..... 5th 50 "

There were twenty-six competitors.

ENGINEERS' MONTHLY CUP.

The Engineers fired for their Monthly Cup on Saturday morning at 200 and 500 yards, Engineer Larkins winning the Cup, for the first time, with a total of 45 points. There were seven competitors.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

Correspondence.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In the interests of "a fair field and no favour," I beg to protest against the whole tenor of your editorial note this morning touching the nominations to the new Council.

You state that certain of the nominees are "more or less official candidates." Whatever this may mean the inference is that they possess certain claims to support which the other new candidates lack. You assume that all the old members standing are sure of re-election, and you state that "it is in contemplation" to ask certain of the nominees to be Chairman and Vice-Chairman, all which I submit is taking things very much for granted.

As a matter of fact I know that one at any rate of the non "official" nominees is proposed by a retiring member of Council, and his nomination was favoured by other members of Council, and the disadvantage you imply does not exist in his case. I think it would have been seemly had you awaited the close of the time within which nominations will be received ere prejudging the results or advocating one or another of the candidates.

I am, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

18th January.

[There was nothing invidious in the remarks we made yesterday morning. There has sometimes been a difficulty in getting nine suitable names, and it has accordingly become customary for the outgoing Council to get nine candidates, to make sure of there being a full number. Our object was merely to indicate who these nine candidates were, no offence of any kind to the other candidates being intended. We consider it certainly desirable to let the voters know before the entries close what names have been sent in.—Ed.]

THE NEW POSTAL SCHEME.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have just received a list of Postal Rates from the "Imperial Chinese Post," according to which I see that a letter to an outpost which has hitherto cost me 1 cent is to cost in future 8 cents.

I see at the same time that the local steamer companies have agreed to carry no more mails for the Shanghai Local Post.

Now, I ask, are we going to stand this? Is there any law or treaty anywhere which constitutes the Chinese Imperial Post the Post Office, or gives it a monopoly of letter-carrying? If there is not, what are the heads of the leading foreign shipping firms doing in sacrificing the foreign public for the sake of the Chinese Government? And how is the aforesaid foreign public going to show its opinion of their magnanimous action in the matter?

I am, etc.,

SCRIBE.

20th January.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—For the information of the public can you afford any light on the "new dispensation" that we are to have in the matter of Postal facilities? Does the Chinese Imperial Postal system come into force soon? When? Is it compulsory, that is, has the "Local" Post-office no longer the privilege of forwarding our mails to the Outposts? Do the "Consular Post Offices" still go on? The paper just

issued by the Customs Post Office is enigmatical. It simply informs the public about its "Winter Overland Service," and below it gives rates for mail matter to all out-ports, which if our only means hereafter of reaching them with letters, newspapers, and parcels, is a tremendous change from the privileges hitherto enjoyed.

I am, etc.,

AN EXQUIRER.

20th January.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I was pleased to see the two communications in your issue of this morning anent the new postal arrangements, about to be inaugurated by the Imperial Maritime Customs. The whole thing looks like a huge "squeeze" on the foreign community, an attempt to make money out of foreigners, willy-nilly. It appears both uncalled for and unjust. For why should our present well-conducted, and, for the most part, very satisfactory arrangements, which have taken years to elaborate and perfect, be now substituted by something, as pointed out this morning, eight times as expensive, and that promises, we know not what? From the minutes of the Municipal Council I see that arrangements have already been made with the steamer companies whereby the attempt is made to drive us perforce into the adoption of the new arrangements. But have we absolutely no rights in the matter? If something as good, or better than we now have were to be offered us, nothing could be said. But, until something far different from the rates promised in the sheet issued by the Customs is forthcoming, we can only look upon the new departure as a decidedly retrograde movement.

I am, etc.,

PROGRESS.

22nd January.

Miscellaneous.

AN IMPERIAL TABLET
PRESENTED TO A SHANGHAI
LADY.

During the war with Japan many stories reached Shanghai of the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria from the absence of any medical or surgical aid. With a view of alleviating in some way these sufferings, the Viceroy Wang of Chihli appointed Dr. Kin Ta-tsing, a returned American student, to form a military hospital and ambulance corps for the army operating in the field near Newchwang. In the course of his duties Dr. Kin came to Shanghai; but in the meanwhile, through the exertions of Mrs. N. P. Andersen, a Chinese Red Cross Society had been formed with this lady as Vice-President, the late Mr. von Haas, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, President, and Dr. Lalcaea, Secretary, of the Society. It was then arranged to send to Dr. Kin's hospital which was to be located in North Kinchou, all the medicines, lint, etc., bought by the Society through the subscriptions collected, which eventually aggregated something like Tls. 3,000. The high mandarins at Tientsin and the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, at the time Generalissimo of the Imperial armies within and without the Great Wall, appeared to be duly grateful for the exertions of Mrs. Andersen and her assistants, and the two Viceroys Liu and Wang reported the matter to the Throne, asking for some suitable recognition of the work of the chief officers of the Chinese Red Cross Society of Shanghai.

The result was that His Majesty Kuang Hsiu granted two autograph tablets, one to

the late Mr. von Haas and the other to Mrs. Andersen. As an instance of the value of time to the average mandarin, the tablet granted to Mr. von Haas arrived in Shanghai in the latter part of 1895, while Mrs. Andersen received hers only a month ago, that is to say, two years after the matter had been reported to the Throne and about twelve months after the handing over of the first tablet to Mr. von Haas. The tablet granted Mrs. Andersen is an elaborately carved affair of some six feet in length, and two and a quarter feet wide, with the Grecian pattern running round its sides. The tablet is painted yellow while the engraved characters cut from the Emperor's autograph sentence are raised letters, as is the case with the others. Of course the Emperor's characters, four in number, occupy the place of honour in the centre of the Tablet. On the right-hand side is engraved the red seal of the Viceroy Wang of Chihli, and in the middle, at the top of the Emperor's autograph, are cut two Imperial dragons in thick gilt, enclosing two characters in red signifying "Presented by the Emperor." We give below a translation of the tablet in question which appears to be a more elaborate one than that presented to the late Mr. von Haas, and deservedly so, for Mrs. Andersen was the life and soul of the Society, and without her energetic and untiring example the results of the Chinese Red Cross Society would have been poor indeed.

"In accordance with the recommendatory memorial of Wang Wen-shao, Viceroy of Chihli, Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang administration and *ex officio* President of the Board of War, praying that a fitting Imperial recognition be made of the philanthropy of Mrs. Andersen, We are hereby pleased to graciously grant her the following title, written by Our own hand, to the effect that she is

"Always cheerful in performing deeds of philanthropy and ever anxious in dispensing charity."

"To the foreign lady, Mrs. N. P. Andersen, wife of Captain Andersen, I.M. Customs Service."

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE
PRINZ HEINRICH.

A reception was held on board the North-German Lloyd twin-screw steamer *Prinz Heinrich* yesterday afternoon. A large number of people responded to the invitation given by the captain and Messrs. Melchers and Co., the Company's agents, and great pleasure and interest were manifested in the ship and her splendid accommodation and equipment. Refreshments were served in the first-class saloon and the proceedings were enlivened by the strains of the ship's band on the bridge deck. The *Prinz Heinrich* is undoubtedly a magnificent specimen of naval architecture in every way, and is a decided improvement on the earlier vessels of the Company's fleet. Her passenger accommodation leaves nothing to be desired, the cabins being roomy and well ventilated, and fitted with all the most up-to-date contrivances for making a long sea voyage not only comfortable but luxurious. In the decoration of the saloon there is a distinct improvement on other ships belonging to the Company, it being of a more refined and less ornate description, while the ladies' cabin can only be described as a perfect gem. The staircase leading from the first saloon to the sleeping berths on the main deck is very prettily decorated in white and gold. The smoking room, in oak, is another very handsome apartment. The second saloon, which is in the after end of the ship, is roomy and well lighted and ventilated, and is very neatly fitted in white oak, and is not very far behind the first-class accommodation in some of the older ships.

EXECUTION IN THE NATIVE CITY.

THE END OF A NOTORIOUS ROWDY.

Chang Kuei-ching, an ex-cotton mill worker turned rowdy, whose acts of lawlessness in the Yangtzepoo and Li Hong-kew districts last year caused considerable commotion, paid the penalty of his crimes on Saturday morning, he being executed on the parade ground inside the native city. The story of Chang Kuei-ching's brief career of crime is a peculiar one, and illustrates the helplessness of the native authorities when called upon to act with decision against a dangerous outlaw. Chang had attracted to himself a gang of some eighty men, who hovered on the outskirts of the settlement and plundered in various ways the considerable population which the growth of cotton spinning and other industries has attracted to the districts. The native runners when sent after him were either seized with an intense desire to return home or driven back by Chang's followers, whilst a *tipao* and some other small fry fell into his hands and were released only on promising not to act against him any more. Chang's downfall was another illustration of *cherchez la femme*. He proceeded to abduct a young woman whom he had known when working in the cotton mill and who had recently married. The husband was terrified into holding his tongue for a while, but when the new acting Taotai Lü took office, the complaint of the husband was put before him. Lü Taotai besought the co-operation of the Municipal police, and besides offering a reward of \$200 for Chang's capture, stimulated the exertion of the *yamen* runners by the promise of sixty dollars to the headmen for every three days that they failed to produce Chang. Last month Chang was captured in a combined raid by the Municipal police and the runners. Once in the power of the authorities he was given short shrift. Although no murders had been laid to his account, and the usual sentence in such cases is banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li* for from three to five years, Lü Taotai asked for permission to at once decapitate Chang. In support of this request he made a special visit to Soochow and saw Governor Chao, who promised to explain the matter to the Viceroy Liu. Just about this time Lü Taotai had to surrender his seals to Liu Taotai, and there was just a chance that the change of government might affect Chang's fate. However, it did not, and at two o'clock on Saturday morning a mounted courier brought the death warrant from Nanking. Orders were given for the immediate execution of the sentence. At daybreak, Chang Kuei-ching and one of his lieutenants who had been arrested a few days before, named Ah Doo, "the candy hawker," were brought out of the Shanghai magistrate's gaol and bound in the presence of Mr. Huang, who had been detailed to superintend the execution. Escorted by a detachment of cavalry and infantry the two criminals were taken to the "Nine mow lot" inside the Old North gate of the native city, used both as a military parade ground as well as for decapitating purposes and there the two men saw the executioner, dressed in red, awaiting their arrival. Chang Kuei-ching was made to kneel in front, facing the pavilion where Mr. Huang was already seated, while the lieutenant, Ah Doo, knelt behind his chief and could see everything that went on in front of him. At a signal from Mr. Huang and amidst the volley-firing of the infantry and the galloping of the cavalry in a circle around the executioner and his assistants, Chang Kuei-ching's head rolled to the ground some ten feet off, slung by the hand of the executioner's assistant who had held Chang's *queue* in front of him, in

order not to impede the stroke of the knife on the neck. The next moment the executioner kicked the headless body, which sent it prone on the ground. The next thing the executioner did was to stand behind Ah Doo while the assistant caught hold of the *queue* in the usual way. When the flat of the executioner's knife came down with a "pat" on his neck and he received the customary kick in the back, his body fell prone, as motionless as the trunk of his chief a few feet before him. This is called *P'an-sa* or "keeping company with decapitation," and is intended to strike terror into the heart of a man whose crime is not serious enough to warrant his decapitation also. Ah Doo's fainting away is alleged to be no unusual thing and is said to happen nine times out of ten in such cases. It was at first intended to expose Chang Kuei-ching's head at Yangtzepoo but Mr. Huang changed his mind at the last moment and simply ordered Chang's body and head to lie on the execution ground for 24 hours "for the view of the public." On Saturday night, however, Chang Kuei-ching's relatives stitched on his head to the neck and laid the body in a coffin brought for the purpose.

THE CAREW POISONING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIAL OF MRS. CAREW ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNESS.

The trial of Mrs. Carew for the alleged murder of her husband by poisoning him with arsenic opened at Yokohama on Tuesday last (the 5th of January) before Mr. Justice Mowat and a jury consisting of Messrs. Andr. Paterson, Joe. Davieson, Duncan MacLaren, A. H. Cole Watson, and R. C. K. Johnson. Needless to say very great interest is being taken in the proceedings and the reports are being followed with the closest interest. As your readers are aware, the prosecution is in the able hands of Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate at Shanghai, assisted by Mr. Litchfield, Crown Prosecutor at Yokohama, Dr. T. H. Tripler being associated with them as medical adviser presumably to off-set the assistance Mr. Lowder, counsel for the defence, can command in the person of Dr. Stuart Eldridge. Both gentlemen are American physicians. The whole of the available time on Tuesday was taken up with the examination-in-chief of Dr. Wheeler, the Carew family's medical attendant. On Wednesday, second day, the Court was occupied with the cross-examination and re-examination and with the evidence of Dr. Howard J. McLeary Todd, of H.B.M.'s Naval Hospital, Yokohama. On the third day Dr. Percival M. May of the Royal Naval Sick Quarters (which it seems is the name by which the Hospital is officially known in the service) was in the witness-box, as well as Messrs. A. H. Lay and J. B. Rentiers of H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, and three Japanese, who handled the sealed box containing the viscera, etc., on its way from the Naval Hospital, where the *post mortem* was held, to Dr. Divers, Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial University, Tokio. The testimony of the medical men was unanimous, not only that the deceased died from arsenical poisoning but that the drug was not self-administered. On Friday and Saturday, the fourth and fifth days, the evidence of Dr. Munro, who attended the deceased in 1893, and of the managers of the three chemists' and druggists' establishments at Yokohama was taken. The testimony of Dr. Munro was the first to throw a more favourable light upon the case as it affects the prisoner. On

Saturday and to-day the Court has been engaged taking down the evidence of Mr. J. Carey Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul at this port, who, it will be remembered, conducted the inquest. So far I cannot see that anything startlingly new has been elicited, and it was therefore with intense surprise that the news of Miss Jacob's arrest burst upon us to-day. As already communicated by wire the governess was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Miss Brittan's boarding house, No. 2, Bluff, where she has been staying since separating from Mrs. Carew after the inquest. Miss Jacob was examined before Mr. Tröup, H.B.M.'s Consul and Judge, at Yokohama, this morning. She was arrested upon a charge lodged by Mr. Lowder, who said he expected to be able to show that Miss Jacob was the writer of the now famous Annie Luke letters and therefore the avowed murderer. Evidence was given by Mrs. Hutchison (with whom I believe the unfortunate little children of the dead man are residing) and the case was then remanded till to-morrow morning. Mr. G. H. Scidmore is watching the case on behalf of Miss Jacob, for whom, according to my advices, sympathy is expressed in the trying situation in which she is now placed. Meanwhile the trial of Mrs. Carew has been adjourned until Wednesday morning. Of course interest runs high down here and great indeed is the surprise at the turn affairs have taken. Nothing came out in Court on Saturday to render a further arrest likely, and it can only be that Mr. Lowder has at last discovered a clue to the authorship of the Annie Luke letters. Rumour says there will be more disgraceful disclosures, but that time alone can reveal.

Kobe, 11th January.

Yokohama, 13th January.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed this morning.

Mr. Lowder was cross-examining Maruya's assistant the whole of the morning.

Mr. Wilemen (H.B.M.'s Second Assistant Consul) gave formal evidence as to the exhibits.

Mr. Dickinson was in the witness-box the whole of the afternoon, being examined in reference to the stitched letters. He stated that he now knew Mrs. Carew's statements as to her unhappiness and ill-treatment by her husband to be untrue. At the time of writing the letters, however, he firmly believed in the truth of her statements. All the information on this matter which his letters contained was confided to him by Mrs. Carew, and he advised her to go to England for a year in the hope that on her return she would find the home happier. Witness himself never saw any ill-treatment or bullying of Mrs. Carew.

Mr. Dickinson's examination was not half concluded when the Court adjourned. —Kobe Chronicle.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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THE NEW RAPID.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE MISSION
LYONNAISE.

We occupied thirteen days in the descent from Chungking to Ichang being delayed by our stopping to visit the various Catholic missionaries on the route. None of the old rapids appeared to us particularly dangerous although, owing to the carelessness of the masters of the junks in using worn-out towing lines, the wrecks are very numerous.

To resume my impressions—It is a disgrace to Europe, and more especially to that nation which has the chief commercial interests at stake, not yet to have made the ascent to Chungking by steam. We have been more venturesome in Tongking, and in Egypt your compatriots on the Nile are not less enterprising.

It is evident to me that the exaggerated statements of the Chinese made to prevent steamers attempting to go above Ichang, are given too ready credence to by the timid and confiding Europeans, who let themselves be arrested by fantastic obstacles.

And further, the Europeans on this side of the gorges appear to fear the Chinese more than we do in Szechuan. There is a want of enterprise, and, for this reason, those who have hitherto attempted to compass the navigation of the Upper Yangtze are worthy of our grateful admiration.

As to the new rapid—the Hing-lung'an—the "Glorious"—it is situated between Wanhien and Yunyanghsien, about 45 li above the latter city, at a place called Ma-fengtö, a little way below the village of Pantö. It has been brought about by a landslip on the left bank of the river, at a spot where there was no rapid before, and just opposite a long reef of rocks that runs down the centre of the river, breaking it into two channels. The north channel is the one obstructed by the land-slide; the current impinges upon the rocks on the north shore, then strikes another rock thrown forward into the river, and forming a point before it falls away in the channel. Upon the south bank, the current, in a similar manner, strikes against the old reef, which forms a bar occupying the centre of the stream and there meets the current thrown back from the point on the north bank.

These two currents united form a great wave which, according to the Chinese, conceals three or four big rocks which occupy the centre of the channel. To the left of the waves, that is to say, under the right bank, is an enormous whirlpool, which seizes any descending junk not successfully steered, carries it to the rocks in the middle, and wrecks it on the big reef which divides the river into two arms.

The junks bound down first discharge their cargoes and then row down the centre of this channel, leaving the sunken rocks on the left hand. The passage, dangerous as it is, is cleared in a few seconds. We saw only one descending junk thrown upon the rocks, but the French missionaries coming up saw three lost, one small one totally disappearing. The Chinese say that two to three hundred men have already lost their lives in the new rapid since the day of its formation—9th September. This may be an exaggeration. The terrors of the Anpien rapid above Suifu had already hardened us, so that we requested our *Laopan* to let us remain on board, and it was only after his refusal to undertake such a responsibility, that we were compelled to abandon the excitement of making the descent on board. Consequently we did not consider the actual danger as great as generally imagined.

Before descending, the junks strengthen their big bow-sweep with two lateral joists, lash the hull with hawsers and rig up a

mat in front to break the waves that tumble on board.

The upward-bound junks, after having discharged their cargoes, take their place in rank along the north bank, in a little bay formed by the giving way of the shore at the foot of the rapid. They are then held fast by two cables at the stern and three ahead, so as to prevent them from breaking away from the shore, and are then hauled up by four long hawsers carried ahead. The three first lines work at a great distance, from the top of the cliff of sand and boulders, upon which has been built the lower portion of the new village; the fourth line tows the junk at a less distance, the trackers walking over the broken rocks strewn along the bank. The dangerous part of the passage for ascending junks extends a distance of about forty yards and the transit occupies some three quarters of an hour.

The cargo has to be transported a considerable distance (depending upon the position taken up by the junk at its arrival and its departure), but not exceeding two and a half to three kilometers. The cost of transshipping a cargo is about twenty-five taels; of course the coolies try to "squeeze" as much as possible. We estimated the number of people occupied at the new rapid at about ten thousand, living some in huts, many in boats moored along the shore. The movement is something extraordinary; a crowd of soldiers, coolies, innkeepers, and sailors form the heterogeneous population of the new village.

The road taken by the goods during their transportation suffices at present but must be very bad in wet weather.

I do not think that even in its present condition there is anything in the new rapid to prevent the ascent of a steamer, provided chain cables and steam winches are employed, as on the Red River in Tongking.

At the coming low water season, the rocks in the middle of the rapid will probably appear above water and could then be removed with dynamite,—as also the bulk of those on the north shore.

This rapid has not yet had experience of the high water; I believe that then a great part of the fallen rocks above the rapid will be washed away. Besides, in flood time, the channel situated between the central reef and the south shore will be available for navigation. Europeans could easily dig a canal along this south shore which would serve at all stages of the water.

Were I your compatriot, my dear Sir, I should be unable to avoid a feeling of vexation at French gunboats having ascended the Mekong above the rapids of Kong up to Luang Prabang* which, if I am right, are of a far more difficult nature than is the Hing-lung T'an. This rapid can be remedied in my opinion. How was it formed?

The first land-slide took place half-way up the mountain, some 300 to 400 yards distant from the river, on the north bank. The vertical displacement of the first lot of land produced a horizontal displacement of the ground nearer the river. The rocks by the shore, which now form the rapid, are covered with *bavure* ejected from the soil by the pressure. We saw a banian tree which has thus made a short journey of 130 yards about. According to the Chinese the sliding movement still goes on, though slowly. I myself failed to observe it.

One curious fact was brought about. Land belonging to one farmer has buried that of his neighbour lower down. To whom now does the field which is covered up by that of the first man belong?—The mandarin has decided the question by dividing the land into two equal portions.

The mandarin of Yunyang has, it is said, interrogated the rapid. The latter replied:—"I am rapid and exercise my function of rapid; thou art mandarin, attend to thy mandarin business."

True or false, the fact remains that the old Chinese Dragon still watches over the integrity of Szechuan.

Ichang, 14th December, 1896.

[* The fall thence to the sea is 3,000 feet as against 500 feet only between Ichang and Chungking.—Ed.]

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

We are indebted to Senor Navarro, Spanish Consul, for a copy of the following telegram received on the 9th from the Governor-General of the Philippines:—

The rebels of Bataan have been routed. Our troops took an entrenched village and killed 61.

After a hard fight the insurgents under the command of Llanera were also routed at Sibul, Balacan, and the troops took the encampment, arms, and ammunition, and killed 58 (counted) and many others whose number it was impossible to ascertain on account of the thickness of the woods.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The *China Mail* has the following from its special correspondent:—

Manila, Saturday, 9th Jan.,
7.5 p.m.

Since the engagement between the Spanish troops and the rebels at Santa Maria there has been no engagement of a decisive character. Desultory fighting is conducted around the headwaters of the River Pasig, between La Laguna and the Bay of Manila. The Spanish forces invariably prove victorious in these encounters, but one small force was isolated near the Pasig and suffered severely until reinforcements came up and drove off the rebels.

Aguinaldo, commanding some six thousand rebels from Cavite, is lying in this region, endeavouring to enlist recruits and vainly attempting to form a junction with the rebel forces in Bulacan.

Suspects within the Spanish lines are said to be contemplating reprisals if Roxas is executed, but these threats will not deter General Polavieja from carrying out the law should it be decided to execute this rebel.

The bulk of the Spanish troops are operating in small mobile columns in Bulacan and to the north-east of Manila. A body of troops was despatched yesterday to Iba, the capital of Zambales, and to Bolinao, to protect the cable.

Bulacan is now reported to be peaceful.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1897. Illustrated. 8vo., 264 pp. London: Vinton & Co., Ltd.

Supplément aux Bulletins Mensuels de 1873 à 1892. Par le P. S. Chevalier, S.J. With plans and illustrations of the Sicawei Observatory. Shanghai: Catholic Mission Printing Office, 1897. For sale by Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Christianity and the Religions of China. By Charles George Sparham, L.M.S., Hankow. London: London Missionary Society, 1896.

Nanking University. President's Annual Report. Nanking: University Offices, 1896.

First Annual Report of the Christian Endeavour Home for Seamen, Nagasaki, Japan. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1896.

The Hua Pei Yueh Pao (North China Church News). January, 1897. Edited by the Rev. Gilbert Reid. Peking: the North China Tract Society.

The Child's Paper. February, 1897. Shanghai: the Chinese Tract Society.

The Korean Repository. December, 1896. Published at the Trilingual Press, Seoul.

CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From J. Serravallo, Trieste, a handsome hanging calendar with date block.

BREWINGS OF OLD DIARY LEAVES.

CHINESE WORDS.

Biddy:—*And can ye rade it, thin?*
Pat:—*Niver a bit, but if I had me flute I could play it for ye.*

Strange as it may seem, the true, honest, helpful thoughts of John Ruskin in "King's Treasures" may be applied with equal force in many respects to Chinese words and books. If nearly every word of our language has been first a word in some other language—of Saxon, German, French, Latin, or Greek—what about these wonderful symbols of sound and meaning that we who are privileged to dwell in China see every day of our lives? With an ancestry remoter by far than any other living speech of mortals on the face of the globe, what wonder is it that the Chinese are proud of that which a very good man once said was invented to keep the Gospel out of the country?

No spoken language ever crystallises—when that takes place it is called dead. A superficial observer may conclude that Chinese thought is wholly circumscribed by these hieroglyphics whose meanings never change; the fact is that, with the influx of Western ideas, new signification is constantly being added to the symbols which are not old decrepit wine-skins after all, as some have declared, but good, strong bottles that have stood the test of centuries. Some things grow better with age, as wine; others get worse, as a pair of shoes.

A vast amount of ratiocination was expended before the present structure of certain characters was attained. Take for instance the word 靈 commonly translated *spirit*. Here, three mouths, two men, labour and something connected with the atmosphere, each of which is a compound itself, combine to form this idea which even the well-equipped English language but vaguely expresses.

The degree and kind of work, time, and energy displayed in Chinese characters are more stupendous than the long pile of bricks, mortar, and stones that were once thrown up by an exceedingly wicked Emperor on the northern frontier of China; and as the design of that bibliophobe, the Shi Huang, was utterly frustrated in later years by the outlandish (外國) men bursting through his rampart of dirt, so will the plans of the devil be defeated, if he constructed Chinese characters (which may be doubted) with the sinister purpose of debarring all good from the people; for they are strong and fully adequate to receive any and all sublimary ideas.

Any one who has found delight in digging up Greek and Hebrew roots, or hunting down the origin of English words, discovers a boundless field of clover in this otherwise cloverless land. Here he may ruminate as long as he pleases, and he will doubtless elect to tarry long, even though he wax physically lean, for the succulence of the plant increases with the cud-chewing in arithmetical progression. There must be the keenest enjoyment in simply being a realsinologue, apart from the honour which in these degenerate days consists largely in the applause of the ignorant *plebs*. The pleasure of the thing itself is what is meant; like that of a hungry man attacking a well-filled table, utterly oblivious to the remarks of the standers-by as to how dexterously he handles his knife and fork, or how neatly he sparks the pepper-box. We almost covet the musical ears of some of our *savants*; what an enchanting life

they must lead when Nature's Symphony is for ever being played for their delectation; and when their *tympans* receive sound waves in such a manner that a similarity is detected in the speech of nearly all the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japhet! A rare gift indeed, it must be to distinguish, for example, a kinship with *canis* and *hound* in the dulcet tones of the Canton comprador, Soochow shroff, and Shanghai jinricshaman when they lisp the word 犬.

There is great danger in giving to many Chinese characters an English value which they do not possess. It is the imperative duty of every student of the language to test for himself the signification of every Chinese word so that he can feel sure he is using the language correctly. Lord Palmerston, who from a certain period cherished no special liking for the Emperor of the French, that slight shadow of a shade of the Great Napoleon, was once made thoroughly angry by a despatch from the French Minister to the Government in which the word *demande* was employed. "Tell him," exclaimed the irate Lord, who knew no French, "that it is a piece of impertinence on the part of Napoleon to demand anything from the British Government." So we have seen a truly benevolent physician get very mad in the same way. He had kindly offered to go several miles into the country to visit a sick man, and enquired of a relative of the patient whether that would be agreeable: "可以," replied John.

"Well, I won't go at all then," returned the M.D., his eyes flashing, while a look of utter disgust overspread his handsome face.

The Doctor, although a practical chemist and at home in the laboratory, had studied Chinese in a book which made it appear that 可以 means "you may—permissive."

Space does not permit the enumeration of words of limited application to which an unlimited meaning is attached. Two of the most solemn words in the world are selected. The meaning conveyed even to an illiterate Englishman by *heaven* and *hell*, whatever it may be, possesses a higher and deeper significance than the narrow terms 天堂 and 地獄 that have been borrowed from Buddhism and generally used in the translation of Christian books into Chinese. What a meagre conception! A hall somewhere in the sky, and a prison somewhere in the ground!

Before using a Chinese word, especially to represent spiritual ideas, it should first be emptied, then rinsed, deodorised, and finally disinfected. Even after this has been conscientiously done, there remains the gravest danger that heathen bacteria still exist to propagate the most appalling evil.

All educated Chinese are accomplished penmen. The beauty of a native page is admirable. The proportion of one part of a character to the others, the exact relation of these characters to each other, with a symmetry of the columns mechanically achieved by the native scribe, seem well-nigh impossible to the blundering foreigner. We know a person who has been attempting this symmetry in Chinese writing for fourteen years, and is still distant from a satisfying result. It has been said that if the possession of such ability bestows as much pleasure as the pursuit, it must be a very desirable accomplishment, withal. We often see specimens of "English as She is Wrote," as the heading reads. A horrible murder of the Queen's English is turned into a farce, and people laugh. The expression savours of Mark Twain, and who can read his books fifteen minutes without a feeling of nauseous disgust at their coarseness, vulgarity, and, above all, their blasphemy? His very characters are redolent of drunken cow-boys, vile deck-hands and

tobacco juice. Ugh! We Americans—even the very halls and corridors of our beautiful Capitol at Washington are dotted over with cuspidores!

English letters written by a Chinese, in native idiom, have provoked many a laugh. Samples of these appear periodically in the newspapers. Some are really funny; but if Chinese idiom expressed in English words is ridiculous, the reverse must be simply side-splitting to those who can appreciate the joke. We have seen some Chinese students who could write English with tolerable accuracy as to grammar, and wonderful precision as to penmanship, after a few months' study under a competent tutor. Could any foreigner in China compose and transcribe a Chinese thesis on those noble men whose names stand out so prominently in native history—Yao and Shun? Alas! We fear that even that brilliant Chinese scholar, the venerable Doctor Sino Log, although long resident in China, could not write a note couched in respectful terms to Ching Chong for a half-dozen pounds of sugar, "Oh!" some may exclaim, "learning to write Chinese is a waste of time; besides, there is no good in it anyway, and—"

But, hold! We are not discussing the reasons, but the facts. Is it really so that the best students of Chinese cannot send a chit to the fruiterer for a basket of good ripe oranges for the unseasonable hot weather? or order a pair of boots in the firm assurance that he is not using the character for shoes instead? Let us be honest now, for we all love truth. Did any Westerner ever write a Chinese article, or make a book, that was all his own in style and diction? We think all these questions can be answered. There is no foreign writer whose Chinese composition can be recognised as his own. The excellence of his productions depends entirely on his literary factotum—the Chinese teacher—and the style changes when he is dismissed. Speaking accurately, there is no foreigner in the world who has ever written a Chinese book. Many have inspired the Chinese to do it for them, but that is all. The time is a long way off yet, when some vulgar Chinese Mark Twain will step forward to tickle his countrymen with specimens of "Chinese as She is Wrote."

We use the words a "long way off" because at the present time there is such a discouraging prospect of any one even trying to become proficient in Chinese chiography. What roars of laughter were elicited from the sooty pot, when it made the discovery that the kettle was black!

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER. THE LAND OF THE COMING CHAOS.

III.

The Japanese civil population of Corea are, my dear Donald, another important factor in the future of the country, as it is, I think, through them that the next row and the Coming Chaos will either arise or the excuse of quarrel be picked. They are described by a missionary of 12 years' experience in Japan, as a "dangerous, needy class of irreligious adventurers" amongst whom the necessity of Christianising is very urgent. Myself, I shall be very curious to see the breed of reverend gentlemen who will undertake a task that will involve many stripes. Their being dangerous I admit, but that rests entirely with their own officials, who have not only bred that dangerousness, but are still continuing to do so, for their own political ends. Their being needy I am inclined to deny, as I have seen two out of the three biggest Japanese colonies in Corea, and have never come across a man or woman who was not only respectably but well clad, and all looked well nourished and cared for. Also the baths, the tea and *sake* houses, and the butchers' shops seemed extremely well

patronised. I don't see how this could be if the bulk of the colonists were needy. The Japanese *plebs* take their cue from their betters just the same as any other people would do, and what is the example that these Japanese Korean colonists have had given? They have seen their highest officials instigating one of the most brutal political murders of all times. They have seen the retainers of these officials slash down with swords a delicate and defenceless woman, and when the disgustingly mutilated body alarmed the men in charge of these beasts, they upset kerosene lamps over the chopped-up remains, in an attempt to hide their dastardly deed. This, mind you, to a woman, well known to be the ruling spirit of the land. One would think, in all conscience, that after accomplishing a foul crime like this, they would stay their hand. But no, in defiance of all decency as regards the old saying *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, which is just as much an Oriental as a European maxim, these same officials force the quaking King, at the sword's point, to sign and publish a decree reducing his deceased Queen to the rank of a common concubine. In all history I don't think one can find a parallel example of such brutal barbarity. How on earth could any community of "irreligious adventurers" imagine anything but that the subjects of this land were but serfs to their hand to deal with as they might deem fit, more especially as after the outcry of horror from all the other nationals in Corea, the guilty officials are solemnly tried, and go free under a Scotch verdict of "Not proven." Now these dear innocent officials in their sweetly simple Oriental way, say to their plebeian subjects: "You naughty people, you really must not be so bad. You must remember that our beloved Emperor desires that our brother Koreans are to be quite independent." And to show how much they mean by what they say, they promptly remove the former passport system which was the only check on the country being flooded with professional swashbucklers. How is it possible that any people with ordinary intelligence will not put their fingers to their noses, and deride the officials? There are already many complaints about solitary Japanese being assaulted and even killed in out of the way places. The so-called Korean Government is quite powerless to prevent this. As it is, the common civilian Jap quite looks upon the country as conquered by his own people, and acts on the principle of "unto the victors the spoil," and all this will be greatly intensified by the withdrawal of the passport system. The Japs simply detest the sight of any foreigners in the country, and it is both amusing and instructive to watch them when Russian officers in uniform are about. The murder of the Queen was not only a foul crime, but a most curious political blunder. With her they had to deal with an open foe, reasonable to argument and ready to advise the concession of any *quid pro quo*, as long as the independence of her husband's kingdom could be assured. In the place of a delicate woman, the Japs have now to deal with cool, calm, cautious diplomats, with the influence of countless legions at their back, who don't want their friendship, and who won't grant them an inch, unless they get an ell themselves; who have, moreover, the prestige and experience of innumerable and varied Asiatic conquests to guide them, and whose political mills, though they grind slowly, grind extremely small. Woe betide the Japs if they ever suffer a defeat in Corea; the country to a man will be against them, and rivers of blood will flow before that unfortunate woman's murder will be considered avenged.

If I am wrong in attributing the blame of the Queen's murder to Japanese instigation, then all I can say is, that there is the most extraordinary conspiracy of opinion of the other nationalities on the spot to

libel them. The Japanese are simply absurdly cocky about their success over the Chinese. Elsewhere I called the Chinese soldiers a rotten rabble of armed coolies, and I think that this is even a libel on any decent coolie who knows his work and does it. But when you once see a site of one of these Japanese victories, the only conclusion one can draw is that the Chinese Generals and officers must be classed as incompetent coolies also. On the battle field of Pingyang the Chinese Generals not only made every possible mistake that it was possible for them to make, but they could not fight their men when they got them behind their carefully prepared earthworks, and did not know how to withdraw them when they were turned out. And that it is every bit as necessary for a General to know how to successfully withdraw his troops as to advance them, can be very easily understood, even by a non-military man who takes the trouble to look up the history of the Peninsular war, and Wellington's continual retreats to the lines of Torres Vedras.

This place Pingyang is simply a most perfect site for a defensive action, giving scope to all three arms of the service. It is a stone-walled city with a river flowing in front, that ought, had it been properly defended, to have cost the Japs thousands of men to take. The Chinese had also built an earthwork of over 12 feet high, and 2,000 metres long to further protect the most likely point of assault, besides having erected inside and out of the city twenty-seven earthworks of some 16 feet in height. The Japs marched on the place in three separate columns of a total strength of 16,500 men, while there were over 15,000 Chinese to defend it. It never seems to have occurred to the Chinese Generals to attempt to fight each column separately, although there was one very natural strong position where one of the columns could have been at least seriously checked, and if successfully checked, a splendid flank attack was presented on another. Instead of attempting anything of the kind, they simply sat still and waited, and never even took the ordinary precautions to reconnoitre with their cavalry, of which they not only had ample, but a whole nation of horsemen to draw upon in their rear in Manchuria for almost any quantity. So little use did they make of their mounted men that they let one column of Japs march up to the south of the city, throw a pontoon bridge over the river, and arrive within 500 yards of a city gate before they even knew that there was such a column in existence. There were no European reporters present at this fight, so I suppose the Japanese newspaper men gave themselves a bit of poetical license, as by their account Horatio on the bridge of old Tiber scarcely has a look in, as far as valour was concerned. I am inclined to think, however, that these correspondents must have been a bit green to actual warfare, and have mistaken heavy firing for severe fighting, because some of their published accounts are beautifully amusing when one comes to look up the butcher's bill at the end. In the attack on one of the 27 earthworks one scribe who was present wrote: "But the column was so hailed on its flank with volleys from thirteen-chambered magazine rifles from the first and second forts that it was obliged to desist;" and another on the same day describing the attack in a different quarter: "The forts were next attacked, but the enemy's Mausers with their thirteen chambers (*sic*) were irresistible, the Japanese rifles being single. Two companies in the centre having exhausted their ammunition and lost their officers, showed a disposition to retreat." These future Von Moltkes, who are going to teach us poor effete Europeans what soldiering really is, have quite different ideas of the position and duties of a General commanding a force in action to what we have, as this same eye-witness goes on to describe

how the Commander-in-Chief of the force, who was standing "about 70 metres behind the *van*, rushed forward some 40 metres and commanded the 11th Regiment." He refused to retire to a place of safety when urged to do so by the regimental officers, "he would die under the standard." Just fancy a standard flying before volleys from magazine rifles from behind sixteen feet high earthworks, at a check too. I am inclined to think however that this particular coming Napoleon was a man not without guile, as he had probably found out that the *van* of his force were in a far safer position than he would have been had he remained in his proper place, a mile or so in the rear.

After ten hours of this bumblepuppy, the Chinese hoisted the white flag but why they should have done so considering the Japanese General deliberately left a road open for them to retreat on, and why he should have done this, the Lord only knows.

After reading these heroic accounts of troops being rallied under fire, when their ammunition was exhausted, etc., I looked up with great curiosity the official records of the Japanese killed and wounded (which by the way are of necessity extremely accurate, as the family of every Jap soldier killed or maimed is entitled to a pension), expecting to find a butcher's bill à la Gravelotte, and how much do you think it was? Less than decimal seven per cent (.7 per cent) killed (102 out of 16,500) and less than 3 per cent wounded (433 out of 16,500). This is scarcely as good an account for the Chinese, in spite of their Mauser magazine rifles, as our Soudanese friends the Fuzzy-Wuzzies can give, when with simple sword and spear they charge, naked in the open desert against a British brigade in square.

And it is on the strength of victories like these that the little Jap believes himself to be the future master of all the ages, and their adventurous colonists appear to imagine that the whole Korean race is handed over to them as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The military Japanese also really appears to imagine that he is the equal of our picked Indian troops if not better, and that after he has taught the Russian Bear to sit up pretty, that his work will consist in opening up northern Australia for the southward expansion of his fascinating race, and that incidentally they may have to keep their recruits up to the mark by liberating those terribly down-trodden Hindustani Indians.

By the way, the Japanese seem to take a quite uncommon interest in India. I was most intelligently pumped by a civilian in Seoul on subjects ranging as wide as the commercial morality of the Bengali Babu, and Bombay Parsees, how we could expect the loyalty of the Imperial Service troops, how we recruited Trans-Indus natives, and the system of examinations for native magistrates, so you see he knew a bit. I got along all right on the subjects I knew least about, but when it came to facts that I could swear to, such as that a native could be, had been, and I believed one was now, a judge of the Calcutta High Court, and that a native cavalry soldier had to pay at least Rs. 300 before he could enter into a regiment as a private, and out of his pay of one rupee a day had to keep himself mounted and supplied with all horse gear, these points spoilt my reputation for veracity. The native Judge billet and his salary stuck in his gizzard, but he frankly refused to believe the *sowar* story, and probably classes me now as an amusing madman, or else a lineal descendant of Ananias and Sapphira.

The way the Japanese scowl and swear at the Russians in Seoul (behind their backs) is most instructive. That they have ample cause to do so I think you will admit from the following singular example.

Before the murder of the Queen the Jap influence at Court was paramount in spite of her opposition. Since that amazing atrocity, they have simply driven the King into the arms of the Russians, and their prestige at Court has dropped to a minimum. That the Russians have no particular desire to conceal this fact, or to spare the Japs or Koreans either I think one particular incident plainly shows. As one approaches the main entrance of the new palace which is being built under the Foreign Legations, you go up a fairly broad street, which has quite lately been made by pulling houses down wholesale. Right in the middle of this new road, some few paces from being exactly in front of the Palace gate is a single one-storied shanty, that stands out like one of those islands in London for the accommodation of passing pedestrians. The first day I saw it, there was a Court function on, it being the anniversary of the late Queen's birthday, and the notables and officials were doing *puja* to her ashes. I stood watching them curiously going into the Palace, as they were dressed in a peculiar, *karki*-coloured hempen robe, tied round the waist with ordinary rope. They also wore a sort of bishop's mitre of the same stuff bound round the temples with common hempen string (this is very deep court mourning). I suppose I had inadvertently approached too close to the sentries, as two of them were scowling in what I presume they considered a fearfully ferocious manner, and were I think about to order me off, when an elderly man in this sackcloth got up, spoke a few words, and they let me remain. Then there was evidently a bit of a conversation about me, as I heard the word "Englishman" used several times. I salaamed to the man who used it and asked him what was going on, and he pushed forward a boy who told me. In the course of a short conversation, I happened to mention that the shanty was rather a mean-looking guard house for the main Palace gate, and to my intense astonishment I was told it was a Russian store. I could not believe it until I had peeped, and sure enough there was a European inside and some cheap-looking whisky bottles, that looked as if they had come out of a treaty port acid works.

The first impression it gave me was, that such a shanty in such a position was the most fearful bit of bad form. But on making enquiries, and from my own personal experience, I found out that the Russian Minister, who is the very quintessence of courtesy, is quite incapable of bad form. So that there must be some hidden reason unfathomable to a casual stranger, but whatever it may be, it is the most glaring sign, for all who run to read, that Codlin is the friend, not Short.

(To be concluded.)

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. — A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended, with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands. (1)

THE COREAN COOLIE.

Few subjects present more of interest to a foreigner in Corea than the coolie. He it is who exhibits in his person those peculiarities of race that have been smothered out of the gentry by fumes of Confucianism. The latter, having inhaled this teaching from childhood, have gradually lost their natural traits and have become more and more artificial, ever striving to mortify the man that they are by birth, and to put on for new man a ghost of antiquity. The coolie, however, is not in any such bondage, but exhibits a host of characteristics that make him in some respects the most interesting figure in the Land of Morning Calm.

From the first glimpse you have of him you recognise that he is a creature of repose. Nothing should be more restful to a nervous, impatient foreigner, than the sight of a coolie by the wayside, sitting on his heels, or as we say squatting, sometimes long rows of them, motionless as seaweed, indifferent to the heat of the sun, to the flies that congregate upon them, or to the pestiferous gutters that crawl beneath their feet.

While other mortals are in constant commotion, fearful of this and that, yet aching for change, the Korean coolie continues throughout the ages to squat on his heels, never growing tired, sniffing all the while odours that would depopulate a western city, or by way of diversion, eating melons, rinds and all, in the face of cholera and other plagues of Egypt.

It is an atmosphere of repose, rather than indifference, that envelopes him. Indifference suggests an environment with which one is not in harmony, while repose indicates perfect agreement. Not only can he sit in a painful position for ages, but he can sleep with head downwards, and mouth wide open under the fiercest sun of the Orient, and rise as refreshed as though he had had a night on a spring mattress and a morning bath. This is proof that it is not a matter of indifference with him, else he should have had sun-stroke. The fact that he rises refreshed to enjoy his pipe, proves the repose.

Undoubtedly he is the greatest living example of the absence of all excitement or animated interest of any kind whatever. He can eat an astounding dish of *puip* (rice) and be asleep with his head on a wooden block, in less time than a foreigner would trim his tooth-pick. Nothing short of a bowl of *kukun* (vermicelli) or the crack of doom, can create the slightest interest in him, or prove that he has nerves at all.

This characteristic, while highly to be commended in some respects, has frequently proven a source of difference between the coolie and the foreigner. The latter, proud of his watchword, action, runs full tilt into the coolie who sits heavy in repose. It is like the railway-train taking a header for a mud embankment, when newspapers announce next day, "Smash up," not of the embankment, but of the railway train.

In view of this danger to the foreigner, the coolie has, of late years, done considerable to change his ways, though of course, even in foreign employ, he still feels old sensations come over him, and falls at times into his native repose.

Only once do I recollect seeing marked animation in a coolie's eyes. It was at a stone fight such as they used to indulge in in the brave days of old. Several hundred of the best marksmen of the capital chose sides, and armed with stones, weighing one and two pounds, assembled for the fray. When I arrived, missiles were flying through the air, any one of which, had it struck, would have done for a man as easily as a fifty-pound projectile. They were all awake to dodge these, and the rush and scramble to escape was like a stampede of

wild beasts. The throwing was magnificent. It seemed in truth a little war of giants. The fight grew fast and furious. Grimy with dust and sweat each side drew in the closer and sent rocks flying among the enemy in a way simply appalling. Then came a shock of cessation, and shout, as though a goal were scored. One of the best marksmen of the enemy had been struck squarely and was killed. His body was carried off the field and again the fight began. Before evening closed one had fallen on the other side, and thus the score was even.

Such is the coolie, and yet a gentler, more lamb-like creature never lived. Apart from this one ancient custom he is peace itself, even his personal wars are merely threatenings. One of the amusing sights of the street is a fight, the combatants of course always being coolies, as no gentleman would soil his garments who has a servant to engage for him. It begins usually in dispute, passes through different stages, each marked by a special pitch of voice and rapidity of utterance, and at last ends in a climax of fury. A perfect stream of invective is poured forth, accompanied by appeals to men and angels to behold the object of depravity. The foreigner is horrified, convinced as he is that nothing short of one life can relieve the pent up condition of affairs, when suddenly the whole case collapses, and the combatants are seen on each end of the piazza, smoking as peacefully as if all within the Four Seas were brothers.

The question has often arisen—Is the Korean coolie an arrant coward, or is he the bravest man alive since Jack the Giant Killer? Evidence is not lacking for the support of either supposition. On the first announcement of the Japan-China war, we saw him, with personal effects on his back and considerable animation in his feet, making for the hills. We have seen him, too, in the capacity of trespasser, being whipped out of a compound with a small willow switch, and writhing under the blows as though they had been sword cuts repeating with imploring look: "I go! You've killed me! You've killed me!"

A small foreigner of hasty temperament once resided in the Land of Morning Calm. I had the pleasure of seeing him marshalling his men on a journey. The coolies he had were noted for strength rather than agility, and as speed was the chief consideration friction resulted. Matters came to a climax at last, and the small foreigner made a round of those coolies with his right foot, spreading consternation at every kick. No great damage was done, as a Korean's padded dress serves much as a bird's plumage would under a similar form of attack. The group bowed to the inevitable, simply remarking, of the foreigner that an offspring of that kind was a caution (*Ken nomeni chusik maknania*).

But there exists just as strong evidence as to the coolie's pluck. He will undergo a surgical operation without flinching, where a foreigner would require an assistant to administer an anesthetic. It has been said that he has no nerves, and so does not feel it, but he felt the willow switch as keenly as you or I would. Considering his weapons, and opportunities, he gave a good account of himself in the old days, in the defences at Kangwha. Often still with a wretched flint-lock or fuse gun he will steal his way among the rocks and beard the tiger, capturing his game, and returning home in triumph.

Not being able to find a definite example of more than ordinary courage, I referred the matter to my Korean friend and he told me the following which in his mind, bespoke a heroism rarely seen among mortals. A number of coolies had imprisoned a huge rat in a grain bin. Now the question was, who would venture in, bare-handed, capture, and despatch the rat. One stout-looking fellow smiled broadly and volunteered to go, amid the

admiration and applause of the on-lookers. He pulled his jacket tight, tried his fingers as if to see that all were in working order, and advanced to the attack, meanwhile the rat facing about, resolved to die game. The parrying lasted a few minutes, then a pass; then a rush of confusion and sudden leap into mid-air, all quick as lightning, and the coolie held the lifeless rat by the tail amid renewed applause. Your common cricket ball, says my Cor-ean friend, is nothing, but to catch a live rat, which is equal to a cricket ball charged with dynamite, requires courage indeed.

Not only does the coolie exhibit at times surprising agility, but his strength is phenomenal. With a rack made of forked limbs fastened together, so as to fit the shoulders, he will carry a bale of piece-goods weighing four hundred pounds, or bring a perfectly paralysing load of deer-hides all the way from Kangee four hundred miles.

In Corea there are practically no carts, or wheeled means of transportation. Many of the roads will not permit of beasts of burden, so the strength of the nation has gone into the coolie's shoulder. With a load such as we often see he reminds you of the Titan Atlas lifting the world.

It has been a sorrow to many a foreigner that the coolie should be so slow in his mental movements, so obstinate about changing his mind, or responding to an order, but it is easily explained. Like his body, his mind moves under a pressure of from one to four hundred pounds, which accounts for all its slowness of motion. Run violently against his inclinations, and he goes obstinately along, feeling it in fact as little as if you had collided with him when carrying his load of piece goods. In disgust, and with all your timbers shivered, you resolve to avoid him forever, neglecting the one way to manage the coolie which is to take him softly and gently at first, but with increasing pressure as his being comes into motion, and you can run him this way and that, physically or mentally, as by the turning of a rudder, for his condition is not of obstinacy, but of inability.

Independence is a new thought to Corea, and a new word is coined to express it. The native has never dreamed of existence apart from that of others. In the Western world, a man may bear his own burdens, just as a house may stand by itself in a wide expanse of country, but in the Orient, men work in groups, and houses draw together into hamlets and villages. The great forces with us are centrifugal, marked by extension, separation, and the like; while in the East life tends toward the centre, and is characterised by contraction, limitation, the coolie being one of the largest contributors to this end. The sphere of his usefulness is so contracted in fact, that he will undertake nothing without an assistant. He eyes the simplest task with a look of hopelessness, unless you will permit his friend to engage as well. Should it be the handling of a wood-saw, he must have a coolie at the other end, not from necessity, nor specially by way of ornament, but because it is established custom and convenient withal. His use of a shovel too is striking, with one man at the handle and one or two others on each side holding ropes fastened to the same, he creates a union of forces, that vividly explains why the sun and moon drawing at the same angle, and at about the same visible degree of motion should influence the tides.

No amount of money can tempt him to break faith with custom. He regards money as a convenience, but in no case as a necessity. Other things being satisfactory he will agree to accept of it, will demand more at times, or will regard with a look of scorn the largest amount you can offer him. He never descends to purely business relations. When you engage

him for a piece of work, he comes simply with a desire for your convenience, while in the evening you present him with *cash*, expressive of your friendship and appreciation. Should the relations during the day become strained, he will probably demand more; should friendship be strengthened, he will accept less; should mutual disagreement break out he will not work for you for any money, and in all probability will have you boycotted by others of the village.

The coolie's religion consists in a worship of ancestors, and a hatred of all officialdom, not that he really loves the former, or dislikes the latter, but custom requires that he attribute success to the virtue of his forefathers, and failure to the depravity of the district mandarin, hence expressions of reverence for the one, and sworn hatred for the other.

In the first prefecture I visited, the coolies of the village spent a large part of their time, squatting on the heels, anathematising the *wön*, prefect, who lived over the hills in the *yamén*. It seemed to me that they were on the eve of an uprising that would leave not even cotton wadding enough to tell of the fate of the hapless magistrate. During the course of the season we became acquainted, and a more sleek contented official it has never been my fortune to know, wholly oblivious he seemed to be to the storm brewing about his ears. The storm continued to brew, but never broke. Visits to other parts of the country have since demonstrated, beyond doubt, that this discontent is the normal condition of affairs in Corea, and that the *wön* would never be happy or safe without this centripetal force to keep him within a reasonable orbit.

While cherishing such hatred on the one hand, the coolie is quite emphatic in his loyalty to the king on the other. To him His Majesty is the peerless perfection of wisdom and benevolence, one who cannot sin in fact, who though as wicked as Nero, and unscrupulous as Ahab, would be spoken of as the Son of Divinity, the sinless jade ruler, etc.; while the officials who surrounded him from Minister down are regarded as public goblins, veritable fiends of State.

The coolie's relation to his deceased ancestors, I have never been able to define. That he is devout in the performance of the sacred rites is unquestioned, but that he has a clear understanding of their purpose is exceedingly doubtful. A proof however of his grasp of the situation is seen in this, that he can point you out every grave of his ancestors to the fourth generation, or can talk as familiarly of a great grandfather's second cousin as we would of a half sister. No spirit is forgotten in his round of yearly sacrifices. As to what it all means he leaves you in doubt. Prosperity in some mysterious way hangs on it, and there the subject rests.

I have often thought, though my Corean friend says it is not so, that the native carries a grudge against his deceased parent such as an accomplice might feel toward one who has turned queen's evidence. The parent departs this life, and in so doing commits a heinous breach of propriety, leaving his posterity to bear the disgrace, while he is picnicing with his seniors and other distinguished spirits of antiquity.

Calling himself depraved existence, unconscionable sinner, the coolie mourner wanders for three years, with a burden on his heart and the shade of a wide hat over his countenance.

The coolie's home life is simple, a mat or two on a mud floor with a fire underneath is comfort enough for the most fastidious. His iron-jointed, supple-sinewed wife keeps all in motion. The Corean would long since have been reduced to dust had it not been for her. While her husband sits and smokes she swings her batons, or makes the kitchen ring with cooking and the sounds of her voice. Though unacquainted

with the embroidered side of life, she is a faithful, decent woman, and does honour to the Far East. True to her husband, and kind to her children, in spite of her unattractive appearance and emphatic manner, she takes her part in the struggle of life bravely and modestly, and does credit to womankind the world over.

One coolie stands out prominently before me as I conclude this paper, a little man with brown face who accompanied me on trips into the country, keeping the way clear, and acting throughout in our interests. One evening after a bleak day of nearly forty miles, we entered quarters for the night, and were informed that they had no room, nothing to eat, and no use for a foreigner. All the town apparently had come out to tell us so. There I was alone in the world, no one to depend on, but the little man with brown face and he had run forty miles already. Not wearied, but shortened in temper, he spent about eight seconds arguing the question with the townspeople, and when that did not avail, turned on the chief speaker, a tall lanky fellow, and taking a double hold of the after part of his garments, ran him down that street, as though propelled by a locomotive. This was conclusive proof to the inhabitants that we were running the town, not they; so they yielded us a room, and strings of eggs and comfort for the night.

Many a day since, all my hopes have been centered in the little man with the brown face, and never once has he failed me, but has carried me on his back over streams, stood by me through rain and snow, ever forgetful of his own comforts, has been the life of the party, providing situations of amusement clear across the peninsula, trustworthy as one's brother and faithful as the sun; all for what? a few cash, that he could have earned with much less labour on his own mud floor at home; but down in his coolie's heart, it was for him a matter of friendship and honour.

It is long since a difference of location compelled us to separate, but frequently still, by post or courier comes a thick wadded letter, written in native script, on coarse paper, wishing long life and blessing to the recipient, saying that he still lives and is well, signed awkwardly and humbly by the little man with brown face.

JAS. S. GALE, in the *Corean Repository*.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

IN THE LAND OF THE LION AND THE SUN.

TWENTY-FIRST ARTICLE.

Galand Kaya, Persia.

Three days we stayed in Erivan. The first was because we were lazy; the second, because we took it into our heads to visit the oldest monastery in the world; the third, because there was a dribbling and then a drenching rain which we lacked the courage to face. Wandering over a hoary monastery, with black-cowled monks hovering about like uneasy spirits, is hardly an enlivening occupation. Yet it was the only morsel of entertainment—if entertainment it can be called—we had in Armenia. For, truth to tell, Erivan is a hopelessly dejected hole, and we spent most of our time wrapped in rugs in cold rooms and thanking heaven, in a roundabout way, we were not born Armenians.

Cyclists know the forlorn, sunken sort of condition one gets into while grey clouds, sheets of rain, and muddy roads, lock them indoors when they want to be off wheeling. That was our state. We had not a soul to speak to, not a newspaper to read, and we could not even scrape up a quarrel between ourselves just to brighten the time. Now and then we slunk into the narrow, slimy streets. If only we could have spoken the language we would have told the Asiatics who were abroad in embroidered, heel-less slippers, shuffling along and getting their

stockings grimed, that they were asses to venture out in such weather. It may be a characteristic of the sex, but the women were more foolish than the men. Things in the East are conducted on somewhat topsyturvy principles, and while the men wore long gowns reaching to their feet their wives donned the breeks. Gorgeous habiliments they were. Of course the ladies took precautions, our infidel eyes were prevented from committing the desecration of gazing upon their faces. These they kept wrapped in veils. But we could not help noticing their glaring fondness for very baggy and very green, or very purple, trousers, green or purple stockings, and green or purple shoes. We knew intuitively when they were glancing curiously at us from behind the gauze screens. Zealous ever to appear favourably in the eyes of the fair, we strutted before them with a John-Bull-on-the-continent air, displaying our points and showing our contempt for everybody and everything not distinctly British. We had our own opinion about the drowsy-eyed, slow-moving Easterns. It would have been interesting to have had their opinion of us.

Actuated by curiosity and not by any overflow of saintliness, we went to the monastery of Etchmiadzin, which, if it is not quite so ancient as it claims to be, is at least old enough to excite reverence. It would have been wonderful if a monastery, basking in the presence of Mount Ararat, had not a well-authenticated piece of the Ark. It has. There it lies, most carefully shielded, possessing the power to perform miraculous wonders. How it got to Etchmiadzin pious St. Jacob tells. He wanted to see Noah's identical Ark, but every time he essayed to climb Ararat a deep sleep fell upon him and when he awoke he was at the bottom of the hill. Pleased with his perseverance, however, an angel presented him with a plank of Noah's ship, and that plank is now better protected than the crown jewels in the Tower of London. A bishop always sleeps with the keys beneath his pillow. There is also to be seen the well-authenticated spearhead that pierced the side of Christ, the well-authenticated hand of St. Gregory, and half a dozen other equally well-authenticated relics. We feasted our eyes on a perfect museum of pearl-laced and jewel-bedizened sacerdotal vestments that Gregorian Catholics, bishops and priests, have donned from time immemorial. We were impressed with Etchmiadzin. The red stone church, with its peculiar, haphazard towers, crumbling chiselled ornamentation and clammy interior, had an old time flavour that made us feel we ought to be in silken hose and doublet, or chain mail and vizor, instead of plebeian bicycling attire. For a couple of hours we were with his Holiness, the Catholics of all the Armenians, a genial old gentleman in three ulsters and a plum-coloured cap. He divided the time between talking to us and amusing a kitten by tickling it. He didn't say so, but he hinted we Britishers were a mad lot, scampering away from home and racing through unknown lands in a restless, feverish manner, never willing to rest but ever eager to con fresh scenes and ready to sit down and weep, no doubt, when there are no more continents or regions to be explored. And really Etchmiadzin is so peacefully and happily secluded from all the world and its turmoils that no wonder his Holiness was sceptical as to the sanity of our project.

We were nothing loth to mount astride our machines and get out of Erivan. It had been freezing overnight, and the lumpy, uneven roadway, though possibly good for digestion, was not convenient for riding. We met a strange assortment of mankind, driving camels, and oxen, and horses, and asses. Their mouths were full of strange oaths, and their fists wielded tremendous sticks, which they whacked over unoffending hides with test. They were clad in kaleidoscopic

tatters, every turn of the body giving a different range of patches; and their faces, all whelks and bubuckles, like Bardolph's, had been cast in a series of villainous dies. We yelled our way through the throng, while camels, asses, and oxen were ignominiously driven into the ditch to give us room. We rode straight towards Ararat, looming loftily in front. It did not interest us particularly that the Armenians call it Massis; the Tartars and Turks, Aghei Dag; and the Persians, Koh-i-Nuh, the mountain of Noah. The Chaldean legend and the Assyrian tradition assert that the Flood was in quite another part of the world. We are not learned enough to say whether the Jews, Christians, Chaldeans, or Assyrians are right. Indeed, we are quite prepared to believe they are all wrong. That lying old post-diluvian traveller, Sir John Maundeville, says that the Ark may, in clear weather, be seen resting on Ararat, which is seven miles high! All the old illustrations depict a ship resting on the mountain, which was a pious innovation of the artists. The Armenians have loaded the hill with tradition. It is marvellous it bears up so well as it does. Not content with asserting it to be the centre of the earth, they nourish a legend that a pillar once stood upon Ararat—that twelve wise men watched by it, and when a bright star burst in glory overhead they followed it to Bethlehem. Of one thing they are quite confident—so sacred is Ararat that no human foot is ever permitted to tread its summit. Yet the very last man who climbed to the top was an Armenian priest!

The road on which we span, with Ararat apparently barring the way, and little Ararat, jointly owned by the Shah, the Czar, and the Sultan, in view on one side, was through the Plain of Aras, about which we learned more than enough at school. Over it had stretched the empires of Assyria and Macedon; it had echoed with the shouts of the Parthian Arsacids and Iranian Sassanides, and been highway of the envoys of Arabian Caliphs, and Turkish and Persian monarchs. We thought it no falling off in glory that now three cyclists sped over the historic ground. And historic it is, for the plain constituted one of the several traditional Gardens of Eden, though, in a purely pictorial sense, if it be the true spot, it has been vastly overrated by writers from Moses downwards. Certainly, in these degenerate days, it is nothing more than an expanse of brown, stone-strewn land, with as little that is picturesque about it as a forsaken brickfield. The villages were collections of mud. By the side of some of the huts were jars, large enough for storing away the pantomimal Forty Thieves, and each hamlet had its own ramshackle graveyard—a wretched collection of stones by the roadside, with one now and then painted an eye-aching red and blue.

We were by no means lonely on our way. There was a constant succession of camel caravans; frequent military patrols on the watch for gangs of Kurdish robbers; and troops of semi-savage wanderers driving flocks from one pasture to another. It was all very eastern, and curious, and bewildering. We fed in odd corners as best we could—generally on bits of mutton cooked on a skewer over a wood-fire, and, in the absence of knives and forks, eaten in a primitive fashion, and washed down with pints of local wine, drawn from a swollen sheep-skin.

Though in Armenia historically, in Russia geographically, we were in Persia practically. For all the valley of the Aras is filled with the sons of Iran, speaking no Russian, though the great White Czar be their king. One afternoon we found ourselves in a Persian tea-house. Now a Persian tea-house is not one of those fanciful oriental places all glittering silver mirrors, tinsel-roofed, with swinging silver lamps, pearl inlaid tables, silken couches, and snatches of the

Koran decorating the walls, such as imaginative artists depict. More often than not they are disappointingly hovel-like. There was a crowd of Persians on a sort of earth-baked platform, with little mats in front where their tobacco rested. They kept puffing away at an eternal succession of cigarettes, and provoking a nasty liver by drinking eternal cups of tea. They were an apathetic lot, till one of us picked up a brass cup and almost contaminated it by putting it to his lips. With a scream it was dragged from his hand. These Persians are strict Mahomedans, and would no more drink out of the same vessel as a dog of a Christian than they would risk their souls by eating pork. They are given to much praying in public places. Thus in the village tea-house we saw two or three men, after finishing a cigarette, stretch out the palms of their hands, raise their eyes to the ceiling, mumble faintly, and touch the earth with their forehead.

We wanted to reach a place called Bashnurashin that night. But the Persians told us of all sorts of ghastly horrors that would overtake us should we venture along unprotected; we were to be shot by robbers, our throats were to be cut, our noses sliced, our tongues drawn, our eyes gouged, our ears ripped off. We had much better stay there, they said. But we had still an hour of daylight, and the distance was only fifteen miles. So on we went. It was rather a dismal defile through which we rode. Yet as we put on the pace we startled out of their wits any likely bandits by whizzing past them whooping like Indians on the trail. The only time we had to draw revolvers was to keep off wild dogs. Riding some time in the dusk we came across a gaunt building. Peering through the crevices that served as windows, we found it to be a resting house for caravans. So in we marched, saluted all the Persians, and were saluted in turn. They were the masters of the caravans, some in turbans, some in fezes of astrakan, some in embroidered caps. The room was hazy with smoke, for nargels were in full swing, and even opium was being inhaled. A kindly welcome was given. Removing our shoes we mounted a kind of carpeted dais, screwed our legs into oriental uncomfortableness and drank, ate, and smoked as our neighbours did. It was rather a merry evening. The Persians taught us the Persian names of things, and we taught them the English. Then one sang a droning melodious love-song. We placed a ban upon our ultimate salvation by actually instructing them to sing "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay," not because of its literary or even musical merit, but because their is a childish inane ness about the air that appealed to the Iranian mind. They learnt it as easily as a music-hall audience learns a chorus.

To show the sort of desperate land we were in, a burly Russian soldier, bearing a loaded gun, two murderous revolvers, and a dagger, was on duty in the resting-house to guard it against attack. With as much complacency as a man at home winds up his watch before going to bed, everybody examined his weapons and placed them within reach before going to sleep. We got a sort of cell to pass the night in. There was a large window but no glass, and a ragged sack only partly kept out the cold.

Our next day's ride took us among hills of singular conformation, fluted with a thousand mountain rivulets. The hills were warm red towards their summit, and a pale art-shady yellowish-green towards the base, with dells of parched ground between, where camels grazed and their drivers slept. The scene was quite different from anything in Britain. It seemed as though we had got into another world. Had an evil genie grown out of the smoke of a herdsman's fire we would not have marvelled.

There is always the consolation of having to climb a hill in the knowledge that according to the eternal fitness of things, you have the gratification of some time running down one. A magnificent spin was our reward for climbing, and when we got to the bottom the only dispute was whether we had come eighteen or twenty miles within the hour. As we drew towards Nachitchevan we saw several official folks out for a drive in the cool of the afternoon. In such a state of terror do people live in these regions that to every carriage there was a mounted Cossack escort. The Cossacks are magnificent horsemen, and have very magnificent horses. We were invited to race them along the road. We did so, and were hopelessly beaten.

Nachitchevan, though a fair-sized modern town, lacks a hotel. It has no need for one, and wanderers, like ourselves, have to shift as best they can. The old town was destroyed by an earthquake over fifty years ago, and is now a mass of ruined, stunted walls. The foundations of the ancient Persian fortress show evidence of a departed strength. There are still gigantic towers and hundreds of loopholes through which many a torrent of musket fire has flown. Standing on one of these towers, we obtained an extensive view—Ararat far behind us, the Aras, dividing two empires, curling through the plain below, watering the land and making it refreshingly green in places; near at hand a Moslem cemetery where Mahomedans were hurriedly shovelling earth on a dead comrade; far off undulating hills, backed with ranges of snow. And at our elbow was Noah's tomb. It is a featureless, mud-covered building that the Armenians regard as holy. There was no one about, and we pushed open the door and entered the vault, that is whitewashed and besmeared with a thousand signatures. We did not add ours.

Leaving Noah to his rest, and Russia having ceased to oblige us with anything approaching a road, we cycled towards the frontier over exceedingly rough ground—sometimes boulders, sometimes swamps stopping our progress. The rocks on one side were tremendous, and likely haunts for bandits. All along, however, were wooden towers, where soldiers are supposed to be ever on the lookout. But never a one did we see on his perch. Coming to a dark ravine, with a dozen streams swirling through it, we went to the primitive barack-house and demanded an armed and mounted escort to see us to Julfa, the frontier station. We did this because a frontier is a favourite spot for desperadoes, who skip from one land to another to escape punishment. But an escort was refused, first because we had no special authority; secondly, because the soldiers were required to take the post over the hills; and, thirdly, because we were told there would be no harm risking the way unguarded, especially as the great band of robbers had only a few months ago been routed, the chief and his lieutenant killed, and eleven of the gang, who had fled to Persia, cut to pieces. Therefore, somewhat assured, we went on alone. There was only a bridle path among the rocks, and we had to walk most of the way. But we got through without harm. The land opened out, there was a bare, dejected collection of buildings down by the riverside, and in a quarter of an hour we were on the frontier. We stayed the night at Julfa—a horrible, shivering night—and in the morning, our papers being found correct, we crossed the ferry. So we entered Persia, the Land of the Lion and the Sun. There was a delay at the miserable, tawdry-painted custom-house, and we kicked our heels with impatience. When allowed to go on, we found only the narrowest track through the hills. Yet we were in Persia at last; and for that we were thankful.

JOHN FOSTER FRASER.
S. EDWARD LUNN.
FRANK H. LOWE.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 18th January.

Before G. D. PITZPIOS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. MURPHY.

Patrick Murphy, fireman on the s.s. *Romney*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Boone Road on Sunday night.

Sikh police-constable No. 80 proved the charge, and

His Worship sentenced the accused to three days' hard labour.

THE CAREW POISONING CASE.

IN H.B.M.'S. COURT FOR JAPAN.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MOWAT AND A JURY.

TRIAL OF MRS. W.R.H. CAREW FOR MURDER.

Second day, 6th January.

His Lordship took his seat in Court at 10 o'clock. At the opening of the proceedings, the attendance of the public was much smaller than on the previous day, but as the hours passed the Court-room became as crowded as ever, and at times the atmosphere was unpleasantly oppressive. The Assistant Judge again occupied a seat upon the bench. Dr. Eldridge was in attendance as medical expert for the defence; Dr. Tripler being retained in a similar capacity for the Crown.

Dr. Wheeler's examination was continued.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you take the patient's temperature?—Yes, generally twice, sometimes three times a day. It was always under 99° Fahr.—under the tongue.

That you would call normal?—Under the tongue anything under 99° is normal; under the armpit the normal would be 98.4° F.

Now I will ask you, Dr. Wheeler, with regard to the prescriptions a question or two. Would you look at this prescription, it is marked Alpha, and is numbered 22,805. Is that the prescription you gave for the podophyllin powders on the 11th October?—Yes.

Would you translate it please, and put it into ordinary language?—This was prescribed for Mr. Carew on Sunday, the 11th October. It reads: Podophyllin raisin, 1 grain; powder digitalis 1 grain; anti-pyrine 30 grains; divide into six powders, mix the ingredients. Directions, one every four hours.

I am now putting into your hands the prescriptions produced for the first time, and brought into Court by a chemist of North and Rae's. I do not propose to call him yet, but this witness, my Lord, can identify them. Would you, Dr. Wheeler, look at prescription No. 13,720, this was the podophyllin mixture you ordered on the Monday?—Yes.

Will you read it?—It reads: Soluble podophyllin 3 grains; spirits of chloroform 1 drachm; tincture of orange peel 1 drachm, glycerine half an ounce; menthol 6 grains, and distilled water add to 6 ounces. Half-an-ounce once or twice daily.

Will you now read prescription No. 13,743? Does that refer to the bismuth mixture prescribed on the 20th October?—Yes. It reads: Dilute hydrocyanic acid minimis 24; subgallate of bismuth $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm; trisnate of bismuth 2 drachms; mucilage 1 ounce and a half; glycerine 2 drachms; distilled water add to 6 ounces. Directions, half an ounce every three hours.

Would you look at prescription No. 13,744? Is that the prescription for bromide of potash given on the afternoon of the 20th October?—Given on the afternoon of that day. Bromide of potash 1 drachm; bromide of ammonium 1 drachm; distilled water add to 12 ounces. Directions, one sixth part when required.

Now look at No. 13,747. Was that the prescription for the chloral hydrate given on the afternoon of the 20th October?—Yes, prescribed at the same time.

Please read it.—Hydrate of chloral, 1 drachm; distilled water add to 6 ounces. Directions on the label were marked, "Solution of hydrate of chloral 10 grains to the ounce," to be signed for.

Now look at prescription dated 21.10.96.—The first part of this reads, "Send one beef peptone, one tin." The number is 137,434. Tincture of belladonna, one ounce and a half; tincture of opium add to 6 ounces; "signed," half an ounce to be sprinkled over spongea-pilin.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think these prescriptions had now better be marked.

Witness—I recognise all these prescriptions as being in my handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will now put them in, as that would be the proper thing. The directions, Dr. Wheeler, are in your handwriting?—The whole of the prescriptions are in my handwriting. The first address is not in my handwriting, but the second and third and others are in my handwriting. The first address is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. I told her that I wished that prescription to be made up at North and Rae's.

Arsenic would be found in the bismuth in its impure state, an infinitesimal trace.

Counsel here put in Exhibit M., being a prescription by Dr. Baelz and dispensed at the Normal Dispensary.

What does that contain?—It contains belladonna, morphia and distilled water.

I take it there is nothing there that would in the ordinary course contain arsenic? No.

Is there anything in your prescriptions that would have accounted for the symptoms that were shown?—No, nothing, they were given with the view of counteracting the symptoms.

The Judge—Do you mean counteracting the symptoms or the illness that the symptoms indicated?—The symptoms indicated.

Mr. Wilkinson—Assuming or supposing that that prescription marked 73,934 in your hand-writing had been given or taken in teaspoonfuls from time to time during the early stages of Mr. Carew's illness, would it have accounted for any of the symptoms?—None of the symptoms; it might possibly have given him a little dry mouth.

And the morphia?—It might possibly have had the same effect—make his mouth a little dry and clogged afterwards.

Would it not in whole or in part have accounted for the drowsiness?—I think the dose was small—not more than $\frac{1}{24}$ of a grain of morphia; but if given in repeated doses it would make a man drowsy.

Have you ever heard of arsenic and sugar of lead being used as direct remedies for stricture?—No.

In case of stricture how would sugar of lead have been used if used at all?—The only possible way in which it could be used would be to check urethritis—to be used as an injection.

Sugar of lead is sometimes administered internally for certain diseases?—Yes, it is often given to check diarrhoea, because of its astringent properties. It is generally given in the form of a pill made of acetate of lead and sugar of lead. It might be given with opium to check diarrhoea also. Had it been given in this way in the case of the deceased it would have checked the diarrhoea. That and Dr. Baelz's prescription, and the acetate of lead, would also from their astringent properties check any hemorrhage from the bowels.

Arsenic would very frequently be used in malarial fever. It has often been used as an anti-periodic. The usual dose of Fowler's Solution as a nerve tonic or anti-periodic ranges from two minims up to ten. In giving it for the first time you usually give four or five drops in water after meals; that is as a precaution, so that it may not be taken on an empty stomach. In obstinate cases the dose can be increased to ten drops. In the event of prescribing ten drops you would simply look after the patient and see him frequently to watch the effects of the dose. In some nerve cases he had known medical men give up to nearly fifteen drops—in a case of epilepsy—but as that is a dangerous dose the patient is generally kept under the eye of the medical man.

Witness, continuing, said he was present part of the time when a post mortem examination was being made of the body by Dr. Todd and Dr. May on Friday, Oct. the 23rd. No organic lesion was discovered sufficient to account for death or to allow of a certificate of death from natural causes being given. There was no organic disease to show he died from natural causes. The liver when exposed was smaller than a healthy liver. The stricture would account for the thickening of the walls of the bladder with the extra straining.

Mr. Wilkinson—Were the symptoms you observed in the last illness consistent with arsenical poisoning?

Taking them from the beginning the symptoms were consistent with arsenical poisoning.

The Judge—That is the question.

Mr. Wilkinson—There were no symptoms inconsistent with arsenical poisoning?—None.

Will you state to the Court and the Jury what the symptoms of arsenical poisoning usually are?—Do you want the acute symptoms generally or the perfect symptoms?

What are the general symptoms in the course of the disease?—After taking a dose of arsenic—a poisonous dose—you have a feeling of faintness, nausea, drowsiness, thirst, and pain in the epigastrium—what the patient would describe as a burning pain in his stomach. Then you would have vomiting, followed up by purging with straining, with tenesmus as they call it. The pains in the stomach would then become indescribably excruciating—great prostration, muscular cramp, dry tongue, feeble pulse, and in some cases suffusion of the conjunctiva, the lining of the eye, with a slight puffiness of the lid. Then he would possibly have some skin eruption. Towards the end there would be an utter collapse and cold sweats, difficulty in breathing, what we call dyspnoea, and you might see men have tetanus. The patient is often in such a state that he cannot describe the sensations—they are indescribable. Each one of these symptoms may be caused separately by other things than arsenic. Any of these symptoms may frequently be absent in the case of arsenic poisoning and some of the symptoms may be counteracted by medicine. The symptoms taken altogether are indicative of arsenical poisoning.

I can give you those which I consider absent in his case. All the symptoms were absent until Wednesday. There was no suffusion of the conjunctiva, but there was a little puffiness of the eye-lids, as there was of the whole face generally; but I put it down to the straining from vomiting. He had no cramp of the muscular extremities such as you usually see, except that he had one tetanic spasm as he was about to be removed to the hospital. He had no skin eruption. He had faintness and collapse.

It is very seldom you will get cases of arsenical poisoning to come up to what you read of in the text-books as being symptoms. There are always some symptoms absent in every case of arsenical poisoning.

I should say I know of no disease which would account for all the symptoms.

On Wednesday night I became anxious—suspicious of the patient and the people around him. I was so utterly confounded and nonplussed by the developments of the case that I determined to get him into hospital if possible.

The Judge—Did he at any time say anything that led you to suppose that he knew he was taking arsenic?—Nothing.

Mr. Wilkinson—If you had known during his illness he was taking arsenic, would you have had him removed?—Certainly, I would have had him removed from the centre of danger at once, so that he could not get it himself and nobody else could give it him.

Was there anything you saw during the illness or at any other time that would lead you to suppose that Mr. Carew ever contemplated suicide?—No, nothing. Under the circumstances, considering the pain that he was suffering, he bore up remarkably well and tried to keep his spirits up.

Mr. Wilkinson—From the persistence and recurrence of the symptoms what would that lead you to suppose as to poison being taken; given in one dose or repeated doses?—I should say in several doses. The irritation was always kept up in a slight way from the commencement.

Do you think it probable anyone would take a second dose of arsenic or not in the first instance, if he knew those symptoms were caused by arsenic?—I don't think it likely he would take a second dose. A man would not be likely to go on taking anything that caused him such pain and distress as I saw in that case.

Witness, continuing, said he remembered Saturday, 10th October, and having an interview with the Prisoner at the boat-house. He then prescribed for her. The prescription was for Liq. Fowleri, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Directions, four or five drops in water after meals. Exhibit C.A. recognised. It was written on a piece torn off the programme. Fowler's Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, for Mrs. Carew. He prescribed the same on a previous occasion in 1894, he thought. As to the conversation at the boat-house when he gave her the prescription he thought he said: "I don't think you look so well," "the trip to Miyanoshta has not done you much good." She said, "No, it was beastly weather, raining all the time." She said, "By the way, Doctor, I want you to give me the arsenic prescription again that you gave me when I was living at 57 in 1894." She said quinine was doing her no good.

Did she say anything about your having advised her to take it before?—At a previous conversation I think we said something about it.

What did she say at the previous conversations? I said, "You had better fall back on the arsenic—the same you took previously, in 1894."

What did you say to her on the 10th October, when she reminded you of having given arsenic before?—She said, "Oh! by the way, I want you to give me a prescription." I don't think there was any other conversation on the subject.

Then I understand some time previously Mrs. Carew had consulted you, and you recommended her to go back and take some of the arsenic?—Yes.

After the 10th October did Mrs. Carew consult you about a prescription you had given her?—No, never on that subject. She consulted me about a headache and I advised her to get some antipyrine.

While you were attending Mr. Carew in his last illness, did you see Mrs. Carew much there?—She was generally in attendance. I don't think I ever went into the room when she was not with me. She might have left the room sometimes, but she was always in attendance nursing her husband.

Did you see any other people there from time to time?—Yes, there was a China boy,

Mr. Porch, and an amah cleaning things and moving about.

The amah is the witness known as Rachel?—Yes.

As far as you saw, who did the general nursing of Mr. Carew during the illness?—Mrs. Carew was the nurse, and she slept in the room. During the last days she had a bed I think on the floor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. WHEELER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder, witness said he did not notice any hæmorrhage from the bowels of the deceased during his illness, nor from the urinary organs. He saw a trace of blood on the mucous membrane of the bladder at the post mortem examination.

Mr. Lowder—I suppose that sugar of lead could not have been administered to the deceased by another person in any quantity without his knowing it?—He certainly would taste it.

The Judge—He would recognise the taste as sugar of lead?—In small quantities it might be administered in coffee or tea and he would not recognise it from the sugar. It has a sweet taste and is slightly astringent. Of course, if the solution were strong he would recognise it at once.

It is possible then that when you told Mr. Carew on the 15th October that if he did not take care he would have a bad attack of jaundice he was suffering from arsenical poisoning?—I merely told him that to make him take care.

But it was possible?—Yes, it was possible; but I merely told him if he did not take care he might have an attack of jaundice.

With your present knowledge is it not probable that at that time he was suffering from arsenical poisoning?—It is possible but I don't think probable.

Can you answer the question, generally at what time did you pay your usual visit to Mr. Carew?—Between breakfast time and tiffin. I am under the impression about eleven o'clock was the time.

When you went there in the forenoon Mrs. Carew was always present?—Yes, always present.

My point is she never knew within half an hour or an hour when to expect you, she could not?—Certainly not, the exigencies of my profession would not permit of it.

She made no objection to Dr. Todd being called in?—None whatever.

She seemed rather pleased?—Certainly. She said "bring him along."

The Judge—The question was whether she seemed pleased?—I did not note her expression at the time. I didn't notice her countenance.

On Tuesday you prescribed certain medicines and you told Mrs. Carew to try and get him to take those medicines?—Yes.

Had you noticed she had a difficulty in getting him to take them?—Yes, even a difficulty in getting him to take food.

But I mean in taking the medicines?—Yes.

Did she have to coax him to do it?—Yes.

He didn't believe in medicines, did he?—No, as a rule he didn't.

You tried to get him to take medicines yourself?—I tried and he said "take it away, it burns my throat. Give me a brandy and soda."

When you gave him a hypodermic injection Mrs. Carew helped you, did she not?—Yes, the hypodermic injection of morphine and atrophine.

The fourth visit on that day was due to Mrs. Carew's coming round to the place where you were dining out, was it not?—She came round after a visit of mine to the house.

That accounted for your fourth visit?—Yes.

She seemed very anxious about her husband at that time and of the suffering

and pain he was in?—Yes, she said: "He is muttering and saying things." I said: "You go back. I think it is only the effects of the hypodermic. I will call when the ladies rise."

When you saw him later on that evening Mrs. Carew was still with him?—Yes, still with him. He was then half asleep.

On Wednesday morning, 21st, you saw the patient again, when Mrs. Carew told you he had had a very bad night; did Mrs. Carew seem anxious about him?—Yes.

You prescribed some application which you have described for external application, did Mrs. Carew carry out your wishes in that respect?—Yes, they were carried out by her.

When you went to see her on the 21st, a little before dinner and gave her the telegram you received from Dr. Baelz in reply to the one you had sent, and the patient then appeared to you so much better you said, did you not, that it would perhaps be not worth the expense of sending for Dr. Baelz until you saw whether it was absolutely necessary?—My words were: "You had better wait until the morning. Possibly it may be an unnecessary expense."

You thought him much better on the Wednesday night when you were there talking?—I did so.

Then on what time was it on Wednesday night, that your puzzlement grew into anxiety, and that you began to entertain suspicions of the patient and the people around him?—I had been thinking all day of it and, naturally, when a man lies down he thinks more and more of it. It was in the night time when I lay down.

Had you received an anonymous letter before you went to bed that night?—I had received a letter that day saying "three bottles," I think it was, "Arsenic solution," nothing else and that excited me more. I could not make it out.

Did you receive that before you went to bed?—No, in the morning.

The Judge—It was when you went to bed the anxiety began?—Yes, I was pondering over it.

Mr. Lowder—Where did the letter come from?

The Judge—Are we going to get the time a little nearer? What time did you get it?—I don't remember.

Before you went to the patient's house?—No, not before I went to the patient's house.

Before you went to the funeral?—It was that morning. I think it was after Boag's funeral; that would be in the forenoon.

What was it?—An anonymous letter, no name, addressed to me in an envelope, and my boy said it came there from No. 6.

The writing was on a piece of paper?—It said "Maruya's three bottles of arsenic."

Mr. Lowder—You told us yesterday at Boag's funeral you received a communication, was this letter received before or after that communication was made to you?—No, after.

You are quite sure of that?—The communication was made to me about 25 minutes to nine. I looked at my watch after as I was going to your house.

Who made the communication at Mr. Boag's funeral?—Mr. Dunlop.

He lives at No. 6? No. 6.

And the paper you received and the envelope you received came from No. 6?—Yes, from No. 6.

The Judge—How did you know it came from No. 6?—My office boy told me. That was between ten and eleven as I was coming down town.

Mr. Lowder—Do you know the writing of Mr. Dunlop?—I know the writing of Mr. Dunlop, I am fairly familiar with it.

Can you say in whose handwriting it was?—The slip was in a different handwriting from the envelope. The envelope I should say was in Mr. Dunlop's handwriting. The handwriting on the paper struck me as being different.

Now it was in consequence of the suspicions you were entertaining that you went to see the British Consul?—I first interviewed Dr. May.

Then you went to the British Consul?—Yes.

At what time was that?—I was down here about a quarter to eleven because Mr. Hall started at five minutes to eleven in a 'ricsha.

And the British Consul went to the hospital to assist?—Yes.

From there you went to the house of the accused?—Yes.

About what time was that?—About twenty minutes to twelve.

Did you mention to her the suspicions you entertained?—No, I didn't. I merely told her I had made arrangements to take him into the hospital.

Did she not seem relieved at the thought?—She said first "Do you think it necessary?" I said "I do, he is only going from bad to worse."

Did she seem relieved at the thought that he was going to the hospital?—Not at that visit. Afterwards she did. I made the remark: "You cannot go on nursing him for ever," or something like that. When I went with the stretcher she seemed relieved.

She was tired out with her nursing, was she not?—Yes, I told her she could not go on for ever.

She expressed herself relieved at being rid of her patient, she thought she might get rest?—She told me these words when I brought the stretcher.

Was she not aware when her husband left for the hospital that he was dangerously ill?—She did not seem to me to be aware.

Do you remember her offering to kiss him as he was leaving for the hospital and the remark he made to her?—I don't remember.

I will remind you of the remark, it may recall it to your recollection. The remark was that his face was too rough but that as soon as he was shaved he would allow her to kiss him?—I don't, I never heard the words.

You told us yesterday Mrs. Carew, Mr. Porch and Dr. May went to the hospital; were you joined on the way by Mr. Dunlop?—I remember being joined by Mr. Dunlop.

His accompanied the deceased as far as the hospital?—As far as the hospital.

On this Thursday morning (Oct. 22nd) when you went to see the patient the first time after your suspicions had been aroused, did you say anything to him about those suspicions?—I did not.

Did you administer any antidote?—I only gave him milk and soda.

My question was whether you administered any antidote?—That was the only thing handy, the albumen in the milk might—

The Judge—I understood Mr. Lowder to say in the morning, you are speaking of 12 o'clock?—He means at 12 o'clock.

The Judge—You had no suspicion of poisoning in the morning?—I was ready to suspect everybody in the house and out of it.

What time did the suspicion arise?—It arose in bed, and I made up my mind to get him into the hospital.

Mr. Lowder—Entertaining that suspicion you went there in response to a letter from Mrs. Carew, and got there at seven o'clock?—Yes.

Did you ask any question of Mr. Carew whether he had taken any arsenic?—I had suspicion of some poison but not of arsenic.

Did you ask him of any poison?—I did not ask him, I was merely puzzled.

Did you ask the accused?—No.

On that morning you did not ask any questions at all?—No, my suspicions were not aroused about arsenic until Thursday morning when Mr. Dunlop spoke to me.

Entertaining this suspicion, would it not have been at least kind of you to obtain some statement from the deceased as to how this arsenic was exhibited to him?—My anxiety was to get him away from the centre of danger, that was the best antidote I could prescribe.

You did not think his death was imminent at that time?—Not at that time, that was at twenty minutes to twelve.

At this point the Court adjourned for tiffin.

THE AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

On resuming after tiffin, Dr. Wheeler again took his stand in the witness-box.

Mr. Lowder—There is one question I wish to ask of Dr. Wheeler. With reference to the anonymous letter you received from No. 6, on a previous occasion you, I think, said it arrived on the Wednesday night and not on the Thursday morning?—No, I didn't; you must be labouring under a misapprehension. I can bring my office boy to prove the time.

I only wish to clear up the point in my mind. I thought on a previous occasion you said it arrived on the Wednesday evening?—No, it arrived before tiffin on Thursday.

Perhaps this is where I have been led into an error. It was at the inquest the witness testified as follows: "I asked for a stretcher and had him removed to the Hospital about three in the afternoon. After a consultation with Dr. May I left, saying I would return at half-past five, but in the Settlement about five o'clock a messenger met me and told to come up to the Hospital at once. When I arrived I met Dr. May, who told me that Mr. Carew was dead. I may state that I had a letter unsigned, which my office boy told me came from No. 6, with the words 'Three bottles solution of arsenic in one week, Maruya.'" It appeared in my mind as if he received the letter on the Wednesday evening.

The Judge—No, it refers to the day of death.

Mr. Lowder—I have it in my mind that at the inquest or magisterial proceedings he said it arrived on the Wednesday evening.

The Judge—Well, the witness is quite positive now that it arrived on Thursday after Mr. Boag's funeral.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—At 11.30 of the day of the death did Mrs. Carew tell you that she had administered an emetic?—No.

Or afterwards? Let me remind you of the circumstances. You wanted a glass, a clean glass and you took up one and said "What is this?" She said "He wanted to vomit and I gave him a glass of mustard and water to make him vomit"?—No, I don't recollect her telling me.

You don't recollect the incident of your taking up a glass and saying, "What is this"?—No.

And Mrs. Carew going out of the room for a clean glass in order that you might give him what you wanted to give him in a clean glass?—No.

Do you remember the incident at a subsequent visit?—No, I don't remember seeing any mustard in a glass whatever.

You don't remember her telling you that she had administered an emetic to her husband?—I think my memory might take me back to her saying, "I gave him some hot water," but the mustard I am certain about.

Was the hot water given as an emetic?—Well, I presume so.

You would have understood it to have been an emetic?—Yes.

At your subsequent visit in the afternoon did you mention either to Mr. Carew or to Mrs. Carew your suspicions with reference to arsenic?—I did not; but I supposed Mr. Porch had communicated my conversation on the hill.

Did you not specifically instruct Mr. Porch not to say anything to Mrs. Carew

about your suspicions when you met him on the hill?—I will give you the conversation that occurred.

No, answer the question. My instruction is you specially instructed Mr. Porch not to mention the conversation to Mrs. Carew; is that so or not?—It is very likely I did.

Why did you not wish Mrs. Carew to know of your suspicions?—Because I didn't know how the man was getting the arsenic.

One single question to one or the other at the time might, I would suggest to you, have made all the difference.—It might have increased the next dose.

Such was the strength of your suspicion against the accused at that time, is that what you wish to say?—I was suspicious about everybody in the house.

But is not that the inference from your reply that such was the strength of your suspicions that you did not want the matter mentioned?—I did not want it mentioned to anyone.

I should like you to answer the question?—I was suspicious of everybody.

You did not suspect Mr. Porch?—No, I didn't.

Then am I to infer that such was the strength of your suspicion of Mrs. Carew that you did not want him to mention it lest the next dose should be increased?—Certainly, if you like to put it that way.

Well, that is what I want to get at. And this suspicion you had got from the anonymous letter and the communication you received from Mr. Dunlop?—And from looking at the symptoms as well.

Should you not, entertaining those suspicions, have put somebody in charge of your patient who was not a member of the household?—Well, I did the best I could; I told Mr. Porch to remain in the room.

My question is should you not have put somebody in charge who is not a member of the household?—I did. I put Mr. Porch in charge. He was a semi-official member of the household.

A semi-official who was a member of the household?—I did the best I could.

The Judge—He did not suspect Mr. Porch.

Mr. Lowder—He said he had suspicions of everybody in the house.

The Judge—You put it to him and he said: "I did not suspect Mr. Porch."

Mr. Lowder—I do not wish to push the witness too far, but of course you will understand the point I wish to make. On the Wednesday evening, Doctor, when you left those tabloids with Mrs. Carew did you not leave instructions with her that one was to be given after dinner?—I did say through the night if the irritation kept up. I left three.

One was to be given after dinner?—Yes. During the illness of the deceased had Mrs. Carew spoken to you about getting a nurse to assist her?—I think we spoke of a nurse on Wednesday night. I mentioned she must be tired. She said: "Oh, no; I think I can look after Walter myself."

I am putting it to you in another way. She spoke to you about getting a nurse if it went on much longer?—Yes.

Did she speak of a man named Hunter?—I don't remember.

It had come from her?—Yes; we were talking generally.

The Judge—The point is whether the suggestion came from you or from her. That is what we all want made clear?—It came from her after my saying: "You must be tired."

Mr. Lowder—I wish to make it very clear. It came from Mrs. Carew?—The suggestion came from her in conversation, certainly.

You know there is a man of the name of Hunter who undertakes nursing here?—Yes; a coloured man;

Now, after you had received either a letter or a verbal message from Mrs. Carew on the morning of Thursday, the 22nd, do you remember Mr. Parsons coming to you after you had visited Mrs. Carew?—Yes, just before Mr. Boag's funeral, at twenty minutes to nine. That was at 153, Bluff, at Mr. Boag's house.

Now, I am putting the words into your mouth. Did you not say, "Tell Mrs. Carew not to worry as I have the case well in hand"?—No, I said "Tell Mrs. Carew not to worry as I have just given him a dose of hydrate of chloral and I want him kept quiet."

Was not the message you gave to Mr. Parsons of this nature to allay the nervousness of Mrs. Carew about getting a second opinion?—I told her "not to worry;" those were my words.

Did you lead Mr. Parsons to think it was not necessary to have a second opinion?—No. I said, "Get Dr. Baelz by all means if you can get him at once, but if you can't get him till evening, wait and see."

You spoke this morning, Dr. Wheeler, with reference to the conversation which had taken place with regard to her own ailments prior to the 10th October?—Yes, I had a conversation.

You then recommended her to try the arsenic again?—Yes; I said, "Why not go on with the arsenic you took in 1894;" but she said she would try what a change of air would do.

She expressed a dislike to the arsenic and said it depressed her?—She said, "I don't agree about taking the arsenic, I will go to Miyano-shita instead."

And the 10th of October was the first time you saw her after her return from Miyano-shita, was it not?—I may have seen her in the street, but the 10th was the first time I had any conversation about her illness. I made the remark, "You are not looking very well." She said: "Give me the prescription."

I am asking you the question whether she did not say: "I shall have to take arsenic after all." I am putting it to you whether the suggestion did not come from her in that way?—She said she wanted some of the old arsenic, the quinine was not doing her any good.

The Judge—She did not say so then?—She may have said so.

Mr. Lowder—My point is this. The impression left on the minds of the Jury is that the suggestion of getting arsenic came from Mrs. Carew without any previous conversation at all. I want to make plain that she asked for it in the natural course of conversation?—Yes, it was in the natural course of conversation. She asked me to give her the old arsenic.

There was nothing to lead you to suppose that she wanted that arsenic for any other purpose than that which she stated to you?—None whatever.

Was her husband with her at the time?—No.

You didn't see him?—No. Mr. Dickinson was on the verandah with us and my daughter, and Mabel Rice, and Mrs. Shawler.

As far as your observation went during the illness of the deceased did the accused carry out faithfully all your orders and instructions with reference to your patient?—Certainly.

Whenever her assistance was required it was at your service?—Yes, she was always there.

And rendered it willingly?—Willingly. Was there anything in her behaviour to lead you to suppose she was not on the most affectionate terms with her husband?—Nothing whatever.

So far as your observation went they were until the time of his death on the most affectionate terms?—They always seemed to me to be on affectionate terms.

And nothing came under your observation to lead you to suppose that she was

knowingly creating the symptoms she was helping you to alleviate?—Nothing came under my observation.

You had absolutely no suspicion of her until Thursday morning, until these communications were made to you?—None whatever.

She evinced a wifely anxiety during the sickness of her husband?—Certainly.

And that up to the hospital steps when she was obliged to leave her husband in the hospital?—Yes.

Have you ever met with patients, Dr. Wheeler, who were in the habit of taking large doses of arsenic?—Never.

So you have had no experience?—No experience.

Supposing the deceased suffered from diseased kidneys, might not arsenic, if taken in small quantities, have accumulated owing to the kidneys having failed to get rid of it properly?—It would have had to be taken in large quantities to accumulate to such an extent. Arsenic is not a cumulative poison.

Do you agree with this proposition—Doses of arsenic in substance or solution have been used in a few days, beside which 20 or 30 drops three times a day are insignificant?—That is an authority I do not agree with.

Supposing I told you that Dr. Baelz is my authority for that statement, would you disagree with him?—Yes.

That is to say your experience is not the same?—Yes.

You would not contradict him?—No; I would not agree with him.

Assuming that the deceased at a former period of his life had taken an over-dose of arsenic and had nearly died from the effects of that over-dose would he not have remembered the symptoms of the over-dose up to the present time or up to last October?—He certainly ought to have remembered some of the symptoms if he had taken an over-dose before.

He would not be likely to take arsenic again in similar quantities?—I don't think so if he ever had an over-dose and suffered in the same way. I mean a poisonous dose.

And he would know if anyone else was administering it to him?—He might possibly.

"Know" is my word, Would he not know?—He might recognise the symptoms as similar, certainly.

Mr. Davison (a Juror):—Would arsenic alone cause symptoms of drowsiness if taken by an ordinarily healthy man?—No.

Is it your opinion that podophyllin if taken alone would cause constant vomiting?—No, not if taken alone.

Would arsenic have caused the dark-green colour you have mentioned in the motion of the patient?—It is generally found there in cases of arsenical poisoning. The vomit was of a dark-green. Arsenic would cause the dark-greenish motion.

Mr. Patterson—Would the amount of arsenic found in the viscera of the deceased not depend upon the amount of purging and vomiting which had taken place after the arsenic had been administered?—The purging and vomiting would carry off a certain amount.

And the amount found might depend upon the amount of purging?—Yes.

And the length of time during which the purging continued?—Yes.

This closed the witness's examination.

Dr. Howard James McLeary Todd, M. R. C. S. Lon., Staff Surgeon, R.N., sworn, in reply to Mr. Litchfield, said:—He was at present on duty at the Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Yokohama. He remembered being called in on the 20th of October last, in consultation with Dr. Wheeler, to see the late Mr. Carew. If 169, Bluff, was his residence he saw him there. The patient was in bed. He believed Mrs. Carew was present during the

whole consultation. He carefully examined Mr. Carew and found him suffering from irritation of the stomach caused by some irritant and aggravated by liver disease. Vomiting was the only external symptom. There was no tenderness whatever. Vomiting and thirst were the only symptoms. He made a *post mortem* eighteen hours after death.

He formed no opinion of the cause of death from the *post mortem* examination. He found nothing to account for death. The jars containing the parts of the viscera were sealed up by him. After sealing they were placed in a box in Dr. May's presence and screwed or nailed down.—The box was then put into the dispensary and locked up, as he had to see the Consul to get an order.

Mr. Litchfield—You have been present in Court while Dr. Wheeler was examined?—I have.

Did you hear his description of the symptoms he observed from time to time in the patient, Mr. Carew?—Yes.

From your observations at the consultation you have spoken of and the symptoms detailed by Dr. Wheeler could you form any opinion as to the cause of death?—Do you mean the symptoms since 20th October?

The symptoms from the 15th of October to the 22nd.—Yes, I have formed an opinion.

The Jury—Do you mean from the 15th to the end of the *post mortem* examination that you have formed an opinion?—Yes.

What opinion have you formed?—It was from irritant poisoning.

Mr. Litchfield—Are all the detailed symptoms in your opinion compatible with death from irritant poisoning?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—Do you class arsenic as one of the irritant poisons?—I do.

Are the symptoms consistent with any disease known to you?—The symptoms and *post mortem* appearances?

The Judge—Yes, I suppose that is the basis of the enquiry?

Witness—No.

Mr. Litchfield—Have you formed any opinion of the poison that caused death and, if so, what is it?

Mr. Lowder—I don't know if the witness has sufficient data to answer such a question as that.

The Judge—I think it is merely a question as to what weight is to be given to the answer. He is practically put in the position of Dr. Wheeler by hearing all the symptoms described; and I presume one doctor is as capable of forming an opinion from those symptoms as another; and he has also the experience of the *post mortem* examination.

Mr. Lowder—I thought the question was, what poison did he die from?

The Judge (to Mr. Litchfield)—Will you repeat the question.

Mr. Litchfield—Have you formed an opinion from the detailed symptoms and your own observations of the *post mortem* examination as to what caused death?

The Judge—As to "what"—that is the question.

Mr. Litchfield—Have you formed an opinion as to what the particular poison was?—Yes.

What poison was it?—You mean what poison have I formed the opinion that it was? Arsenic.

I asked the patient what he was taking for his sickness and if he could account for it. I did this in the presence of Mrs. Carew, and he could give me no account.

Can you give me his answer?—He said he was very anxious to get well and return to the Club.

Then he gave no answer?—Only a negative answer. He said he could not account for his sickness. I have no further statement to make.

Mr. Lowder cross-examined witness.

Can you without chemical examination state what poison or combination of poisons

he died from?—Without chemical examination it would be a matter of symptoms as to the actual poison.

I may take it then that when you state "It was in my opinion" you intended to say it was a surmise?—I wish to take my opinion from the 15th to the end of the *post mortem* examination.

Then I say, can you without chemical examination say what deceased died from?—I should surmise arsenic.

Could you surmise in what particular form the arsenic was exhibited?—I should say in fluid form from what I saw in the papers.

Oh! what you saw in the papers?—Well, what I read of the chemical examination.

The Judge—But you are asked what you judge from the observation of yourself and Dr. Wheeler's evidence.—I surmise arsenic.

But it is only surmise?—Yes.

In fact, it was because you were not able to ascertain the cause of death that the viscera were sent to be analysed?—Just so, my lord.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—You have stated you surmise it was arsenic. I suppose, therefore, all the symptoms were consistent with arsenic poisoning?—Yes.

No further questions were put to the witness, and the Court adjourned till ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The third day's proceedings in the Carew trial commenced shortly after ten on Thursday morning. There were very few spectators in Court when the trial began.

Percival Marshall May, M. R. C. S. Lond., I. R. C. P. Lond., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, sworn, said he was at present stationed in Yokohama, at the Royal Naval Sick Quarters; he remembered on the 22nd October last a patient of the name of Carew being brought to the Naval Hospital. It was between half-past two and three, in the afternoon. The patient was brought in the hospital ambulance on a stretcher, accompanied by three persons. He (witness) examined the patient on admission to the hospital, and found him in a more or less moribund condition. His pulse was weak, feeble, rapid, and what we call running, it was also slightly irregular. He had great difficulty in getting his breath, tossing from side to side in the bed, and sitting up and lying down in his endeavours to breathe. He complained of great pain in his chest at the bottom of the breast-bone, going through to his back. He expressed it as "a terrible pain." His tongue was furred and his mouth dry. He complained of constriction in his throat and of difficulty in swallowing,—what might be called a choking sensation. His extremities were cold. He was quite conscious, but he lapsed into a low muttering delirium at times and pointed to the bedclothes and the pattern on the quilt. He could be roused from his delirium when you spoke to him and was then quite conscious. He (witness) administered stimulants hypodermically, and by the mouth, and ether hypodermically. Hot-water bottles and hot flannels were also put to his feet and stomach, which in his (witness's) opinion was the only thing to be done under the circumstances to rally him in his collapse. The patient died that afternoon, about twenty minutes to five. He retained everything that was administered to him.

Mr. Litchfield—On the following day did you assist Dr. Todd in a *post mortem* examination of the deceased?—Yes.

Do you agree with Dr. Todd in the conclusion he came to in the examination of the several organs?—Yes.

Do you agree with that report in its details and general character?—In every particular.

Taking your own observations of the patient's case after admission to the hospital, and bearing in mind the symptoms detailed by Dr. Wheeler in his evidence, and also the details of the *post mortem* examination detailed by Dr. Todd, can you form any opinion of the cause of death?—I should be of the opinion that he died from some irritant poison.

Would that opinion be changed by further knowledge that sugar of lead, or acetate of lead was found in the viscera?—In my opinion no, unless discovered in very large quantities, and then I should have considerable doubt.

Mr. Lowder, cross-examining—Are not the symptoms of arsenical and lead poisoning practically undistinguishable?—No.

Acute lead poisoning I am talking of?—Of course, in poisoning by irritant poisons you would get some symptoms the same from all poisons.

The Judge—Practically undistinguishable is the question?—In my opinion, no.

Mr. Lowder—But with difficulty, the symptoms are so much alike as to make it difficult to distinguish?—No, it ought not to be difficult to distinguish.

You have had no practical experience of cases of lead poisoning?—Not acute.

Of arsenical poisoning?—No.

Evidence was then given to identify the vessels containing the portions of the body for analysis.

DR. DIVERS' EVIDENCE.

Edwin Divers, a British subject, Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial University, Tokio, was then called and sworn.

Will you state your medical qualifications and the offices you have filled at home?—Am I to understand medical only, or scientific and chemical.

I mean scientific and chemical?—I am a Fellow of the Royal Society and Doctor of Medicine. These are scientific and medical qualifications, my principal qualifications. Do you want my past offices?

Yes, the past offices you have filled.—I have been Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical School of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, for four or possibly five years. I have also been lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Medical School of Middlesex Hospital, London, for four years. Otherwise during all my adult life, before my coming to Japan, I have been in one capacity or another connected with medical schools.

Do you remember on the 24th October last receiving a box at the hands of Mr. Rentiers?—Yes. The contents of the box were three large glass jars, two closed with glass stoppers and one with a cork, all sealed down, the sealing direct on the glass, that is to say, not a cover over the stoppers and then sealed, but the seals applied directly to the glass. All three bottles bore the seals of the British Naval Hospital. The bottles being transparent it was possible to know the contents without opening them. One bottle contained the stomach only. The stomach was tied at both ends so as to confine its contents. Another contained the intestines in one continuous length securely tied. The third bottle or jar contained the liver and one kidney. The kidney had been cut open, and the liver had been cut in two, but the whole of the organs were present.

Mr. Wilkinson—You were requested to examine the viscera for a particular poison?—Yes, that was by Consular letter.

And the particular poison for which you were requested to make an examination was?—For arsenic.

Did you discover any signs of disease in them?—I did not.

Then did they appear to you to be those of a healthy man or a diseased man?—They appeared as the organs of a healthy human being.

How many different analyses did you make?—I analysed the liver, that is one; the contents of the intestines; that is two;

the abdominal fluid, three; the liquid contents of the stomach with some of the stomach, four; and some specks of mineral matter removed from the stomach wall, five. Those were my examinations.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will ask you first of all, Dr. Divers, what substance upon chemical analysis being made did you find in the stomach and its contents, in the contents of the bowels, in the abdominal fluid and in the liver?—The specks were arsenical only, but the rest of matter examined yielded also arsenic and lead.

Will you state the quantities found in each?—As far as I know the quantity of white arsenic in the liver was one-sixth of a grain at least, or perhaps a little more. I certify to the minimum naturally. The arsenic found in the other parts was much less and I did not attempt to weigh the quantities, but I must not have them called traces, because traces means something much smaller than I found of arsenic or of lead. I can say no more about the quantity.

The Judge—And the lead?—The lead was in such small quantities I did not attempt to weigh it.

In the liver too?—The lead was everywhere, but it was small. The most lead I got was in the contents of the intestines. In connection with not attempting to weigh I have to mention that the work of examination was carried out by me single-handed and lasted from the 26th of October to the day of the inquest, the 2nd of November, Sunday inclusive. Again on the 3rd of November and on the morning of the 4th of November. On the afternoon of the 4th of November I was again at the inquest, and after that I had some more work after the inquest was finished, but not much, for I had other engagements and was utterly exhausted and undesirous of touching the matters again. I mention this because I might, if I had gone on, have collected all the lead and weighed it and all the arsenic and weighed it, but it was in consequence of exhaustion and the conviction of the non-necessity of going on any further in the interest of justice that I stopped.

Mr. Wilkinson—In order to prevent any misapprehension in the minds of the jury I will ask how you arrived at one-sixth of a grain in the liver, as you only tested the ninth part, not the whole?—In the true sense of the word, you cannot estimate anything in chemistry by the absolute isolation of the thing named. I take from the liver an average sample of tissue, and that having been submitted to chemical analysis gave me in a purified form so much arsenic oxide which is equivalent to so much arsenic sulphide. Multiplying that by nine I get at the sixth part of a grain. That is on the assumption that it was an average portion of the liver.

That is the ordinary course, to take a portion, and finding how much poison is in it to multiply it by the size of the portion and so get the contents?—Certainly that is the only way to do it. Suppose I take the whole and by accident or a blunder the operation fails, the whole would be spoiled.

The Judge—I take it he pursued the regular course. If there is any objection, let it be made in the cross-examination, though it was quite right to make it clear to the jury how the sixth of a grain was estimated by the quantity found in the ninth part of the liver.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you take precautions to secure a strict analysis?—The analytical method was one which if it erred could only err by not finding substances that were present, that is to say, I might not find all the arsenic.

I am speaking of the preliminary precautions as to preventing any external substances getting into it?—I am following out the subject. I could introduce arsenic. I could use substances containing arsenic. The viscera came to me with seals sealed with red sealing-wax.

Mr. Lowder—Are we to have a lecture? The Judge to Mr. Wilkinson—Is there any need for you to suggest any imperfections in his methods?

The Witness—I took all precautions. The Judge—We are assuming that. Exhibit D was now handed to the witness.

Did you at the same time take a portion of the contents of that bottle for analysis?—Yes.

Did you examine it for arsenic?—Yes, and I identified it as Japanese Fowler's solution.

DR. DIVERS RECALLED.

On the Court resuming after tiffin.

Dr. Divers was called and further examined by Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Wilkinson—Dr. Divers, I have up till now been asking you questions with regard to what came under your own observation. I am now going to put questions on matters of opinion. From the manner in which you traced the arsenic—found it—are you able to form an opinion in what manner it was exhibited—that is taken or administered?

Witness—Do you mean as to the successive quantities given or the form?

Mr. Wilkinson—The simple form, whether solid or solution?—Yes, from the fact that I found practically no solid white arsenic in the intestinal canals—the stomach and intestines—I have formed the opinion that it was not in that form to any large extent.

Mr. Lowder—That is an important answer. I should like to take it down.

Witness—I should say it was exhibited in solution for the most part, because I found so very little white arsenic in the stomach and intestines. That is opinion, not knowledge.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is what you observed consistent with its having been exhibited in the form of Fowler's Solution?—That is what I mean by solution—Fowler's Solution.

With regard to the form in which lead was taken, can you form an opinion with regard to as to how it was probably taken?—It was probably taken in a soluble form. I don't think I have facts to enable me to say more.

Was it consistent with it having been exhibited in the form of sugar of lead?—Yes.

Now I am going to ask your opinion as to the cause of death, and I am first going to ask you whether you were able to form any very definite opinion from the inspection and analysis alone?—That death was caused by arsenic.

I believe you have heard the evidence of Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Todd and Dr. May, both as to symptoms and *post mortem* appearances?—I have.

Having heard that evidence and having made an inspection and analysis, and taking these all into consideration, what opinion have you formed with regard to the cause of death? Is there any symptom you have heard that is inconsistent with arsenical poisoning?—No, none inconsistent, but the drowsiness one would not have expected.

Is it that the drowsiness would not be caused by arsenic?—It is not a usual symptom of arsenic.

Mr. Wilkinson—Are you able to form an opinion whether the arsenic was exhibited or administered in one dose or repeated doses?—Yes, from the history of the case.

Taking the evidence of the three medical men and your own experience in the matter.—The case appears to me clearly one in which arsenic was given repeatedly and in increasing doses, my reason being—

The Judge—Do you want his reason?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, I don't think it is necessary.

The Judge—It can be elicited if necessary.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Are you able from the same evidence and experience to form an opinion whether it was administered to the patient by himself or administered to him by others?

Witness—To form an opinion from—Mr. Wilkinson—From the whole medical evidence.

Witness—And my own knowledge? Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

Witness—Yes, I am able to form an opinion.

What is that opinion?—That the arsenic was assuredly not taken by the patient himself.

The Judge—What is the usual dose of Fowler's Solution daily—that is to say, take the whole?—About five drops three times a day, eight drops twice a day, or something like that. You may take it fifteen drops a day average treatment.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Can you state the largest amount there is any experience of having been given in solution?—Some medical men, in treating such diseases as malarial fever, have given doses of ten or twenty drops at a time, stating that in the fever such doses can be borne with impunity. My experience does not agree with that altogether.

The Judge—How many doses of that strength per day?—I presume three doses per day, while larger doses have been given. Since half-an-ounce would cause death naturally a smaller quantity than that could be given without serious consequences.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is it the experience that persons taking arsenic continuously take it in increased doses and that increased doses are called for?—In medical practice I am not aware, from the many records there are, of such cases. In the treatment of obstinate cases of skin disease where the arsenic is given for a long period it is not the custom—certainly not the custom—to increase the dose but to keep it steadily at such a dose as I have mentioned—four or five drops. Since this case has been going on I have heard of men making the wildest statements as to the quantity of arsenic they have taken.

Are the symptoms of arsenic poisoning and poisoning by acetate of lead similar?—Acetate of lead in its administration would have to be given in large quantity if you are to get a case of poisoning—say an ounce. No an ounce is not satisfactory: an ounce and a half of two ounces. An ounce has so frequently failed. That poison is freely soluble in water or the juice of the mouth, the saliva, and would have a very strong power; full sweet taste and astringent action in the mouth and throat. On the other hand, arsenic is practically tasteless, without any effect on the throat. You find in books, "Burning of the mouth and throat," but that does not matter. It is without any effect on the throat in swallowing. If I am asked whether these poisons have a similar effect, I say "no, as poisons." The vomiting that is produced by arsenic is the most striking of its effects. So with the nausea. Sugar of lead in large quantities will cause vomiting more or less—sometimes less and sometimes great and painful, with great nausea. There come on in the arsenic cases very marked throat symptoms, these symptoms being sensational rather than structural. There is a sensation of great pain, great constriction in the throat, great pain in swallowing, and all the while no great change in the throat—no ulceration, no white deposit. But lead may or may not cause severe throat symptoms, but they are essentially those caused by the poison passing over it, which does not occur in the case of arsenic. Where a large dose of lead or of arsenic, or of any other irritant poison, acts overwhelmingly on the patient there will be rapid collapse. That is different from the depression that I have mentioned in the case of arsenic. The collapse may be the effect of

either or of any other irritant. Arsenic, although an irritant, is non-corrosive, while acetate of lead is a corrosive. One acts locally and damages the surface it touches; the other acts upon the nervous system, acting on the living matter, and so produces these symptoms. Wherever you put arsenic it goes to the stomach, and produces the symptoms I have described; while it is not so with lead.

Mr. Litchfield—With regard to the particular case of the deceased whose symptoms you have heard described, do the symptoms indicate clearly whether it is arsenical poisoning or lead poisoning?—Did the symptoms differ widely from those of lead poisoning?—I see nothing of lead poisoning in the symptoms except the slight constipation, which might have been caused by the medicines given. And the same of the *post mortem* examination of the stomach and things I examined; there was no evidence of death by lead, but satisfactory evidence of death by arsenic.

As a matter of fact, are there many recorded cases of fatal lead poisoning?—Acute or chronic?

Acute, not standing for a long time.—Quite small. In great Britain since 1890, unless perhaps in this last year or so, not one. I think there was one death of acetate of lead, but that was exceptional.

The Judge—From what date?—From 1890 to 1895, in England. I hear there have been many deaths from lead but all cases of chronic lead poisoning, except one or two, and those not criminal. Sugar of lead is not an active poison. In the case of arsenic it is the amount that is absorbed, I believe, that kills?—Yes, that is true of arsenic and of all medicines except corrosive medicines, which may act locally besides generally.

Among the recorded cases is the amount you found in the liver large or small?—The recorded cases are exceedingly few. I cannot find any cases to compare with.

The Judge—Very well, then you cannot answer.

Witness—I can answer that the quantity of arsenic I have found is a full and sufficient quantity and an ample quantity. To find one-sixth of a grain in the liver, an organ weighing three or four pounds, would mean eight grains distributed over the body. One-sixth of a grain found in the liver is sufficient to establish poisoning by arsenic—a result which I find.

What is the largest amount that has actually been found in a body as far as you know?—An ounce, perhaps half an ounce, that is in the stomach not absorbed. There are plenty of cases of arsenic found in the stomach and bowels. That is, little lumps that you can scrape together like so much earth.

The finding of one-sixth of a grain of arsenic is evidence of the full poisonous dose having been absorbed?—It is evidence of much more than a poisonous dose having been administered, and it is evidence of a grain being in the body. The poisonous dose need not all have been absorbed to have caused death. If you take two grains of white arsenic and die, plenty of it may have been vomited.

Mr. Wilkinson asked his Lordship to take the answer to the question that a poisonous dose of arsenic—two grains of white arsenic—or a poisonous dose of Fowler's Solution need not all be absorbed to produce death. The receiving of that into the body, although it may not all be absorbed, is sufficient to cause death. To witness—And the amount that you state is sufficient evidence of the amount having been taken?—Fully.

Mr. Lowder, cross-examining witness, asked—I take it that in examining the body of the deceased your intention was to determine the cause of death?—I don't think so. Primarily, my object was to look for poison.

Then it was to support a preconceived notion of death by arsenical poisoning?—Yes, it was to support that opinion of death from arsenical poisoning; or some poisoning. No, not support; that would be a misconstruction. The Consul asked me to examine for poison, and I examined for poison. I did not want to support anything.

To ascertain whether a preconceived notion was true or not?—Yes, I think that would be fair. The process I adopted was calculated to enable me to find arsenic, antimony, lead, copper, tin, bismuth and others; so I cannot say by chance with regard to lead. If you say morphia or strychnine, yes, it was by chance.

What was the process adopted?—It was that of Fresenius and Von Babel.

If you had not been so utterly exhausted and tired of your work, as you told us this morning you were, do you not think you would have proceeded to determine the amount of lead?—I think I should have collected the lead and determined it, and the arsenic and estimated it, and I think I should have tested it afterwards.

Did you find positive lead poisoning in the body of the deceased?—I did find lead poison.

Whether in sufficient quantity to cause death you are not able to say?—I did determine the quantity in that sense; it was very small.

You can accurately determine one-sixth of a grain of arsenic?—Yes.

Then the weight of the lead would have been much less?—Much less, I expect; but I cannot make a positive assertion. I can only say what I have said, "a small quantity."

Can you positively assert that the lead did not contribute to the death of the deceased?—No, I cannot positively assert it did not.

Can you positively assert as a deduction from what came under your own observation that arsenic had been taken or administered in solution?—No, I cannot positively assert it.

What did you do with the kidney that was sent to you?—I examined it and looked at it and thought of analysing it.

The Judge—Did you analyse it?—No.

Mr. Lowder—Should you not have done so in the case of arsenic poisoning?—I should not have done more than I did. I could not do everything. It was open to me to choose as a chemist what parts I examined. I could give you motives if you want them or reasons why I selected certain parts to examine.

Is not disease of the kidney the result of long-standing stricture of the urethra, and inflammation of the bladder?—Yes, I think so, but I give my opinion with reservation as I am not a medical practitioner.

But you did not examine the kidney chemically or microscopically?—I did not examine it microscopically, but I could see it was not a kidney that would not excrete urine. It was to all appearances a healthy kidney.

Mr. Lowder—Are you prepared to say that anything in the *post mortem* appearances or as the result of your chemical analysis can determine whether arsenic in any form was given in successive doses or at once?—Yes, I would give a decided probability that it was not administered in a single dose, limiting myself to the *post mortem* examination and my analysis. The quantity I found distributed through the body and the small quantity in the alimentary canal point strongly to the somewhat slow giving of arsenic, the qualification being that the solution of arsenic on an empty stomach might perhaps in a single dose account for all—might have produced the effects I found. I am not able to be more definite.

We have it in evidence that the deceased died on the 22nd. It is possible that the

white arsenic which you found *post mortem* was taken on Monday, 19th, when very severe stomach irritation first manifested itself?—Yes, it is quite possible.

In that case the specks you found would be that portion of the drug which had remained unabsorbed until death?—Yes, unabsorbed, unvomited, unpurged, uneliminated.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock on Friday morning,

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The fourth day's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Carew commenced at 10.15 on Friday, the 8th inst.

Dr. Divers was further cross-examined—

Mr. Lowder—Are you able to form an opinion as to whether the sugar of lead was exhibited in repeated and increasing doses?—I should form an opinion as to its being exhibited in repeated doses, but I have nothing before me to guide me as to increasing doses.

In repeated but not increasing doses, that is your opinion?—I don't know anything about it. I can't testify as to whether it was exhibited in increasing doses or not.

Can you form an opinion as to whether it was taken by the patient or administered to the patient?—No, not a scientific opinion, I think, upon that point. That is, from the scientific side of the question I don't think so.

Could two or three drachms have been administered to the patient without his tasting it?—Yes, and no, I must explain that question. Without his recognising it, yes it can. Without his tasting it, probably no. The patient is a patient. He is ill. A sick man who is taking medicines with a strong flavour like chloral, which has a strong taste, and all those other medicines that have been mentioned, would hardly detect it unless the quantity was large. His dry throat he was complaining of would mask the effects of such a small dose, and would naturally mask the taste.

Mr. Lowder—You have said arsenic is tasteless. Don't eminent authorities differ on that question?—Not differ in a way that would effect my judgment. Persons who have examined into the question and recorded the results in books have differed on it. I am giving my own opinion. You will find it stated that it gives a burning taste in the throat. I say directly, without any authorities, that it is not true that arsenic has a taste. It has a barely imperceptible taste, as common water has a taste, but I will say, in the sense you mean, it has no taste, whatever eminent authorities say to the contrary.

Mr. Wilkinson re-examined—

In reply to my learned friend you state that your opinion as to arsenic having been exhibited in repeated and increasing doses was a scientific opinion, based on the medical evidence and on your own evidence. Are you prepared to give your reasons for that?—Yes.

Will you state your reasons?—As to the symptoms I heard described by the medical attendant there was a gradual development of the symptoms, and the course was marked by some intermission and the severity with which the symptoms developed themselves on the last day from the night before. The last day the medical attendant found the patient very much worse, after he had left the patient on Wednesday evening somewhat better. From such a record of the symptoms they seemed to me to point to repeated and increasing doses. If the poison was administered in the form of white arsenic shortly before death, or the day before, one would have expected to find more in the stomach and bowels than I did find.

Suppose that sugar of lead had been exhibited in coffee or tea, would the patient be likely to recognise its presence or mistake it for anything else?—If you say mistake it for anything else you will

have the same difficulty again. Would he recognise it as sugar of lead, do you mean?

Suppose that sugar of lead had got into the coffee. It has a sweet taste, that is common knowledge. Might it be mistaken for sugar by the patient?—It might be, for you cannot put sugar of lead into tea or coffee without it having a marked effect on the tea and coffee.

Would he notice the colour?—I did not say colour. I mean as to its opacity and general appearance.

Would it be changed if milk were used?—Yes; coffee with or without milk, or tea with or without milk, the whole appearance would be changed.

Mr. Lowder—I just want to suggest a question to the witness through the Court. If the patient was not in the habit of taking sugar in his tea or coffee, would he not be more likely to recognise the presence of sugar of lead, that there was something in his tea or coffee?—A moderate quantity of sugar of lead would undergo certain chemical changes and it would taste sweet. A larger quantity would taste sweet, and it would not be noticed because it would be changed by the chemical action which would take place in the coffee.

Mr. Wilkinson—You were asked if in your opinion sugar of lead did not contribute to the death of the deceased in any appreciable way. My question is, did it contribute, in your opinion, to the death of the deceased in any appreciable way?

Witness—Am I to answer, my lord?

The Judge—Yes.

The Witness—No.

Suppose it had been established to your satisfaction that accused had been in the habit of taking arsenic so that he might be described as an arsenic eater, a taker of arsenic, if he had been taking arsenic in more than the usual doses would that alter your opinion as to the actual cause of death?—No, it would not in the slightest.

Dr. Neil Gordon Munro, Master of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Edinburgh, sworn, said he was a medical practitioner in Yokohama. He knew the late Mr. Carew. He attended him professionally in 1893. He did not prescribe arsenic to him on that occasion.

Mr. Litchfield—At that time or since, up to the day of his death, have you prescribed arsenic for him?—No.

Did you know of his taking arsenic, I believe you had some conversation with him on the subject?—Yes, I had.

Of your own knowledge did you know of his taking arsenic?—Of my own knowledge, no.

Will you state the conversation you had with him on this subject.

The Judge—Is this right?

Mr. Wilkinson—I am going to ask for the conversation. My learned friend concurs that it is a proper question to put.

The Judge—You had a conversation with him?—I had a conversation with him in the spring of 1893, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I cannot swear positively, but to the best of my knowledge and belief Mr. Carew said to me that he had taken arsenic on account of his complaint. I believe he stated to me that it relieved his pain.

Of what pain?—The pain of the stricture he was suffering from at the time. I remember expressing some surprise about it at the time, and, I think, he asked me to explain it, and I could give him no explanation except that it might be so.

Then that makes it quite certain that he did say so?—In my mind it seems certain. It took place three years ago, and one cannot be absolutely certain of a conversation held so long ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder—Was there very severe stricture?—Very severe stricture.

Was there any other complication?—At first, no. There was no complication when treated him for stricture.

Was he suffering from anything else?—Not at that time when I treated him for stricture. He had, I think, later on a little catarrh of the bladder.

The Judge—While you were treating him?—I cannot swear I was actually treating him at the time. I think it occurred later; I think some months later.

Were you treating him for it?—I treated him for that later on.

Mr. Lowder—Did you treat him for anything else?—Yes. I treated him after his recovery from stricture.

Mr. Lowder—When he told you that he found relief from the pain, I suppose it was the pain of stricture?—Yes.

When he told you he found relief from the pain of stricture had you any reason to disbelieve him? Or have you now?—I believed him. I had no reason to disbelieve him. It was not in my experience. I knew arsenic was *par excellence* the specific for neuralgia, and I thought that stricture complicated with malaria might cause pains which arsenic might relieve.

The Judge—Do you say that arsenic is *par excellence* the remedy for neuralgia?—Yes, and malaria.

Mr. Lowder—And malaria would aggravate the pain of stricture?—I cannot say that. It might increase the pain of stricture by aggravating the stricture.

In that case arsenic might be a relief?—Arsenic might be a relief.

Was the stricture ever cured do you know?—A stricture can very rarely be cured. It was cured to an extent. He saw Dr. Baelz with my knowledge.

The Judge—Your answer is, stricture is rarely cured?—Yes. There is a saying—once a stricture always a stricture. It is sometimes cured, but rarely. I cannot say whether his stricture was cured or not.

Mr. Lowder—Could you express an opinion as to whether it would be likely ever to be cured?—I think not.

There was nothing in his case more aggravated than in general cases?—It was a very bad case.

Might the pain if actually proceeding from arsenical poisoning be easily mistaken for that produced by stricture or inflammation of the bladder?—Yes, undoubtedly.

The Judge—You mean by the patient?

Mr. Lowder—Yes. So that if the deceased took arsenic habitually to alleviate, to relieve, the pain of suffering strangury he might be unwittingly inducing the very pain he was taking arsenic in the hope of stopping?—He might do. Increasing it he might be bringing it about, I should think.

And finding no alleviation he would be apt to take larger doses perhaps in the hope of stopping it?—It is a possibility, of course.

It is possible?—It is certainly possible he would do so.

Adam Rankin Gibson Clarke, a qualified chemist, manager of North and Rae, Ltd., Chemists and Druggists of 78, Yokohama, sworn, said he had been employed by North and Rae as assistant between five and six years, and had been acting-manager and manager for some time. He produced prescription books, and recognised five prescriptions, 137,420, 137,437, 137,446, 137,447, and 137,454, as having been taken out of his book and produced in Court two days before. They were the prescriptions of Dr. Wheeler. One of them No. 137,437 contains bismuth sub-gallate half a drachm and bismuth sub-nitrate two drachms, and the bottle in which it was contained is a six-ounce bottle. The drugs used in these prescriptions were pure. The bottle was filled on the date of the prescription, 20th October, 1896. Bismuth sometimes contains arsenic as an impurity. He believed that most bismuth found now is practically free. It may, however, contain a trace, but the directions now given for its preparation state that it must be from metal purified from arsenic before the sub-nitrate is made.

This particular bismuth had not been analysed but it was obtained in the usual course. He could trace the people from whom it was obtained. It was supplied as conforming to the quality of the pharmacopoeia. The pharmacopoeia demands it shall be free. In the old days the greatest quantity of impurity found in bismuth, he believed, was from one-eighth to a quarter of a grain in an ounce troy. Supposing the bismuth contained the old impurity, the maximum it would have contained would be one-sixteenth of a grain in the bottle, and, taking the minimum, one-half of that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you take that bottle and say how many doses are out of it?—There are exactly three doses gone.

How much arsenic would they have contained supposing the bismuth had been of the old impurity?—There would have been in the three doses about one sixty-fourth part of a grain.

But have you any reason to believe there was anything of that sort in it?—I have reason to believe there was not.

Except these four prescriptions produced were any made up by you for the Carew household before the 23rd October last?—No.

Last year had you any sales to the Carew household at all?—There is no open ledger account.

The Judge—That means?—There may have been cash sales.

Could there have been cash sales of arsenic?—There could have been.

There were not?—If there had been the entry must have found its way into the poison register.

You have searched the poison register?—I have.

How far back have you searched the poison register?—Back to 1893.

Including 1893?—I believe so. I have it here.

Witness then examined the poison register.

This register dates from 11th June, 1891. There is no entry of the sale of arsenic to any member of the Carew family down to this date.

Including in arsenic Fowler's Solution?—Yes, including Fowler's Solution?

* Have you also searched your ledger?—I have.

Do you know how far back you have searched it?—I went back to January, 1893 or 1894.

The Judge—This is for credit sales?—Yes for credit sales.

Mr. Wilkinson—And found no entry relating to arsenic?—None at all.

If it had been entered in the ledger for the year before that would it also have been entered?—The credit sales would only be in the ledger, and if not ordered by a qualified medical practitioner it would have to go through the poison register.

Then there is no sale of arsenic as far as you can ascertain not bearing the signature of any medical practitioner since January, 1894?—No, I said since January 1894. I can search back further.

So that during the years '94, '95, and '96 you are able to say that to the best of your knowledge after making search you believe that no sale of arsenic, including Fowler's Solution, has been made to Mr. Carew or to any of his household?—I do.

How many foreign chemists are there besides yourself in Yokohama?—Two.

Who are they?—Messrs. Brett and Company, Ltd., and Mr. Joseph Schedel.

Frederic William Thomas, a British subject, and manager of Brett & Co., Ltd., since January, 1896. He had searched the ledger accounts and other books for sales of arsenic to Mr. Carew or any member of the Carew household during year 1896. He had searched the books as far back as 1892 or 1893. He could speak for 1894, 1895, and 1896. He had searched the book for that period for sales of arsenic including

Fowler's Solution to Mr. Carew or any member of the Carew household.

Mr. Wilkinson—Speaking now from inspection only, have you found any sale at all during that term and, if so, with what exceptions?—I have found sales on three occasions. Two occasions in October, 1893, one occasion in December, 1893.

Was that 1893 or 1894?—1894. I have the prescriptions dated 8th October, 12th October and 22nd December, all in 1894.

The first is numbered 25,016, the second 25,035 and the third 25,388. Will you look at the first and say what is the amount of Fowler's Solution in that?—Fifty drops or 50 minims along with many other drugs.

What is the total amount of the bottle?—A twelve ounce bottle.

And the directions given were a twelfth part three times a day?—Yes.

The next bottle?—Is Fowler's Solution for Mrs. Carew, five drops twice daily after food.

The third?—Is a six-ounce mixture containing half a drachm of Fowler's Solution, one-twelfth part to be taken after food.

Besides the arsenic mentioned in these prescriptions do you find any record of any arsenic supplied to the Carew household during 1894, 1895 or 1896?—There was no arsenic supplied all that time, neither by cash nor credit. The only way it could have been was with a doctor's prescription for cash.

So you are able to say there has been no sale of arsenic for these three years except on those prescriptions?—I am positive.

Did you receive a chit from Mrs. Carew on the 21st October last?—I did.

Have you it?—I have.

The chit ran "Messrs. Brett & Co., please send one dozen Soda Water," and was signed E. M. H. R. Carew.

Are you able to say from whom you received that?—To the best of my belief it was from the governess, Miss Jacob.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder—

He had made some experiments with sugar of lead at Mr. Lowder's request. Sugar of lead when mixed with a tumbler full of soda water, the quantity being one grain, gave to the water a slightly milky appearance. Two grains gave a slight taste.

The Judge—In the same quantity of soda water?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, in the same quantity of soda water (To the Witness): And three grains gave a marked change both in taste and appearance?—That is so.

Now in a tumbler full of soda and milk—

The Judge—You are able to speak positively to it?—Oh, yes, quite positively.

When did you make the experiments?—Three weeks ago.

Mr. Lowder—You experimented also with a tumbler-full of soda and milk?—I did.

Two grains altered both taste and appearance?—That is so.

And three grains produced a marked change that could not escape attention?—That is so.

That is to say in the taste?—Yes.

Now in half a pint of barley water two grains gave a disagreeable taste of sugar of lead, did it not?—Yes, a sweet taste.

A disagreeable taste?—Yes, a sweet, lead, metallic taste.

The Judge—Was it disagreeable?—Well, I should say a sweet, metallic taste.

Mr. Lowder—That is a case of opinion. Now four grains in half a pint of corn-flour and four grains in half a pint of beef tea gave a pronounced flavour, did it not?—Yes.

Now in half a pint of lime squash two grains slightly altered the appearance and five grains made it taste disagreeable?—Yes.

I suppose if Mrs. Carew had come to you in October last and referred to the fact of her having had Fowler's Solution prescribed for her in 1894 you would without a me-

dical certificate, have given her a half-ounce bottle?—I would have done so.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin until 2 o'clock.

Joseph Schedel, a German subject, chemist and druggist, carrying on business at No. 77, Yokohama, sworn, said he had been five years in business in Yokohama on his own account. For some years past Mr. and Mrs. Carew had been customers of his. Prescription (exhibit C.A. of the inquest, countersigned J.T., 12-11-96) was made up in his store. The prescription, number 22,876, was in the handwriting of Dr. Wheeler.

Mr. Litchfield—Is that in your handwriting?—No, in my assistant's handwriting.

What is it for?—It is for Fowler's Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Directions, 4 to 5 drops in water after meals.

Mr. Lowder—What is the date of it?—11th October, 1896.

Was that supplied by you to Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

Has that prescription ever been repeated?

The Judge—Is that the prescription on the torn programme?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

The Judge—Was it ever repeated?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—Will you look at that? In whose handwriting is that?—That is the handwriting of Mrs. Carew.

Mr. Litchfield—Does it read thus: "Normal Dispensary. Please send one bottle quinine and refill the two accompanying bottles and tin. E.M.H. Carew, 169, Bluff, 17-10-96."—Yes.

That is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—Yes. There is first a mark in blue pencil 22,876, made by myself, referring to the number of arsenic drops according to the original prescription.

And what did you supply in accordance with that order?—I refilled the bottle with Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

The Judge—How much?—Half-an ounce. I also gave a bottle of quinine and refilled the tin with salicylic dusting powder.

Mr. Litchfield (to witness)—Do you recognise that document (exhibit C.C.) as having been received?—Yes.

In whose handwriting is it?—Mrs. Carew's. It reads: "Normal Dispensary. Please send a small bottle of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, the same as before. I cannot send the empty bottle as it has been broken. E.M.H. Carew, 169, Bluff, 21-10-96." And these figures, 22,876?—They refer to the original prescription.

Exhibit I. Does that bottle bear your label?—Yes.

How does the label read?—Carew, Esq., 4 or 5 drops in water after meals. 22,876.

Can you say when that medicine contained in that broken bottle was supplied from your store?—I cannot say.

The Judge—Of course it was after the 11th October?—Yes.

Was it paid for?—Not paid for.

Then I suppose it would be in your books?—Yes.

This bottle?—Yes.

Then by reference to your books you can say?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—Exhibit J. (a bottle.) "W. R. Carew, Esq., 4 to 5 drops in water after meals, 22,876, 21-10-96." What do the numbers on that refer to, any prescription?—Referring to the original prescription by Dr. Wheeler.

What is inside it?—It is the colour of Fowler's Solution and also the flavour of lavender.

The Judge—You mean the smell?—Yes, the smell.

Mr. Litchfield—Besides that prescription you have spoken of can you say whether you have supplied arsenic in any form to Mr. or Mrs. Carew during the last three years?—No, never.

Are these a collection of prescriptions you have made? Will you look through them?

The Judge—From what time?

Witness—I supplied arsenic between 11th and 21st of October, 1896.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Lowder wishes me to add, either in powder or solution.

Mr. Litchfield—In any shape or form. What are the bundles you have in your hands?

Witness—Prescriptions.

The Judge—How are they marked?

Mr. Litchfield—Delta Delta.

Witness—This is a bundle of prescriptions for medicines and drugs supplied to the Carew family during the month of October, 1896.

Mr. Litchfield—Will you look through them and say which, if any, contained directions for the delivery of arsenic in any shape or form?—The prescription No. 22,876.

That is the one you have already mentioned?—Yes, supplied on the 11th October. The second for arsenic on the 17th October, 1896.

The Judge—Is that a prescription?—That is a chit by Mrs. Carew.

Then that may be the one that Exhibit I refers to.

Witness—It is marked Psi.

It is an order, not a prescription?—Yes there is another one 21st October.

Mr. Litchfield—Besides those three are there any in that bundle that contain orders for arsenic?—No.

The Judge—Those are the only three that contain any reference to arsenic?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—I put into the witness's hands a bundle called Beta. Will you look through them and see if any contain prescriptions for arsenic.

The Judge—They are prescriptions made up by you?

Witness—Yes.

What is the date?—Commencing 31st, 7th, month, 1896, up to 11th September, 1896. It does not contain any prescription in the name of arsenic in any shape or form.

Mr. Litchfield—I put into the witness's hand a bundle marked Gamma, J. T. 12-11-96.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is one marked Omega with a particular date.

Mr. Litchfield (to witness)—Do you recognise them?—Yes, as another parcel of prescriptions.

What is the date of the first of them?—28th February, 1895, to 7th October, 1896.

Will you look through them and see if any of them refer to arsenic?—This bundle contains one prescription for Mrs. Carew containing Liq. Fowleri.

The Judge—It is a prescription?—Yes a prescription by Dr. Wheeler.

And what is its date?—10th October, 1895.

What is the number?—16,939.

And one ingredient is Fowler's Solution?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—After that do you find any?—No more.

I put into witness's hand a bundle marked Alpha Alpha, J. T., 16-11-96. Do you recognise these?—Yes.

What is the date of the first one?—21st January, 1896, closing 26th June, 1896. No arsenic in any shape or form.

Mr. Lowder—(holding up a document)—I wish to show this paper to my client in order to ascertain the date.

The Judge—Certainly.

Mr. Litchfield (to witness)—Do these four bundles contain prescriptions of medicines supplied to Mr. and Mrs. Carew and persons in their employ from time to time?—Yes.

I put into the witness's hand an exhibit marked Gamma Gamma, J. T., 16-11-96.—It commences July, 1893, ending with the 25th November, 1893.

Specify by whom the prescriptions are made up and for whom?—The first is prescribed by Dr. Munro and is for Mr. Carew. The second is prescribed also by

Dr. Munro for Mr. Carew. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth are the same. The ninth is a chit by Mr. Carew himself for medicine. It reads: "Yokohama United Club. Normal Dispensary.—Please replenish enclosed box and oblige. W. R. H. Carew. 10th November, 1893." The next is a chit by Dr. Munro for Mr. Carew. It is not a prescription but a chit. It is an order to me to send something to Mr. Carew. The next is a chit by Mr. Carew himself, which reads: "Yokohama United Club. Normal Dispensary.—Kindly replenish. W. R. H. Carew, 23-11-93." The next is also a chit by Mr. Carew: "Kindly replenish."

Do any of these prescriptions contain arsenic (handing bundle to witness)?—No.

Can you tell me what that document is, exhibit M at the inquest? Do you know whether the original is in existence?—It is not in existence in my possession. It is a copy of a prescription made up in my dispensary. Professor Baelz prescribed it.

The Judge—You are asked if you have the original?—I have not the original.

Mr. Litchfield—In whose handwriting is that?—It is my assistant's.

Do you know why this copy was made?—I do not.

To whom did you send the original?—The original has been sent back.

Did you send that piece of paper to anybody?—I did not send it out.

Perhaps this will remind you (handing a piece of paper to witness). Do you recognise that among the bundle Alpha Alpha? Do you recognise the handwriting?—Yes, it is Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

Witness read the chit, which was addressed to Mr. Schedel, Normal Dispensary, and after ordinary tooth-powder and other articles went on: "And have you got the prescription of Dr. Baelz, written for Mr. Carew in the summer of last year, I cannot remember the date. If you have it kindly make it and send to Mrs. Carew. E. M. H. Carew 169 Bluff, 18th March, 1893."

Mr. Litchfield—There is a number 13,934?—That is the number corresponding with the copy.

Do you remember having a copy of the prescription made in consequence of this letter?—My assistant copied it.

The Judge—The question is, Do you remember having a copy of the prescription made?—I did not see the letter. I have not seen it till now.

Mr. Litchfield—Do you recognise that bottle, exhibit L?—Yes, as a bottle which came from my store.

And the label?—Also.

How does it read?—"Carew, Esq. A teaspoonful as directed. 13,934."

The Judge—No date?—No date.

Mr. Litchfield—Can you say if you have supplied Mr. or Mrs. Carew with medicine in accordance with the prescription of Dr. Baelz, No. 13,934, on more than one occasion?—I remember twice in 1895 and four times in 1896.

Can you give me the dates in 1896, the last time in 1896?—The last time was in October; if I remember rightly, the 13th and 16th.

Exhibit C.A. Is this in your handwriting?—It is in my handwriting. This was on the 13th October, 1896.

Could you say anything from looking at that memo. about the refilling of the bottle.

The Judge—Is this chit altogether in your handwriting?—Yes.

It is a repetition of that number?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—Looking at that what can you say as to the refilling of the bottle?—That it has been refilled.

On that date?—On that date.

The Judge—What number?—13,934.

And the date?—13th October, 1896.

Mr. Litchfield—In your store where is the arsenic kept—the arsenic and other poisons?—Not on the dispensing counter. In the poison case under lock and key; in

quite another part of the store from the dispensing counter.

Can any of your assistants get at that without your knowledge?—The key of the poison case is kept in a box at the poison counter, and when anybody uses it, if I am on duty, I have the supervision, and if my assistant is on duty he has the supervision, so that we know when the key is used.

Would a preparation made in accordance with Dr. Baelz's prescription 13,934 contain arsenic?—It did not contain arsenic.

What is this in the bundle marked Beta?—It is a memo. Repetition of the same medicine. It is in the handwriting of one of my assistants.

Mr. Litchfield (to the Judge)—It is not put in.

This closed the witness's examination in chief.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—I hand you exhibit Alpha.

The Judge—Has the witness ever been asked whether these bundles are all the prescriptions he has ever made up?

Mr. Wilkinson—I don't think he has.

The Judge—And then what time, because the dates seem to overlap.

Mr. Litchfield (to witness)—Do the five bundles contain all the prescriptions you can find, or memos, for medicines, chemicals or drugs supplied to the Carew family?—They contain every prescription which came from the Carew family to me.

The Judge—During what period?—Since 1893.

Then are these all the prescriptions or orders made by you or received by you from the Carews from 1893 to the end of October, 1896?—Yes.

And only one of these contained arsenic in any form?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think there was one more, my lord, dated 10th October, 1895, and numbered 16,939.

The Judge—Out of these bundles of prescriptions I want to know how many times arsenic was supplied in any form?

Witness—Four times.

The first was that of the 10th October, 1895, I suppose?—Yes, that for Mrs. Carew in a mixture.

The next?—11th October, 1896.

Half an ounce of Fowler's Solution?—Yes.

The next?—The 17th October.

The same?—Yes.

And the last?—The 21st.

The same?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—Have you got Alpha Alpha?—Yes.

On the 15th January, 1896, you prescribed powders for a dog and a pony, didn't you?—Yes.

At Mrs. Carew's request?—Yes.

Read it out.—It is addressed "Mr. Schedel," and reads:—

Mr. Schedel.—The powders you sent me had such a wonderful effect on the dog that I want to give the same kind to a small pony I have that is suffering from rheumatism also. Can you make me some up of the same kind? But I suppose that they would want to be rather larger doses. I am much obliged for what you have already done.

In the same bundle on the 2nd March, 1896?—(Reading) "Normal Dispensary—One bottle of Eno's Fruit Salt and please refill box of powders. E.M.H. Carew." It was the same as before.

It is marked "for a pony," is it not?—Yes.

Did you furnish Mrs. Carew on that date with powders for a pony?—Yes.

On the 26th of June, 1896, you furnished some embrocation for a horse, did you not?—Yes, on the 26th of June there is a bottle of Elliman's Embrocation.

That is for a horse?—Yes, Elliman's Embrocation; strong.

Will you look at Omega under date 4th March, the second paper in the bundle?—Yes.

Is that meant for 1895?—Yes.

That is an order for nitre and bicarbonate of potash for a pony?—Yes?

In Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—Yes.

Now look 8th June, 1895?—Yes "Can you kindly make up some dry ointment to put on open sore at the side of a horse's mouth. It has been caused by rough treatment of the natives by a rope and has been a running sore. I tried boracic acid, but it made it worse instead of better. Yours truly, E. M. H. Carew." I supplied an ointment of Dermatol, oxide of zinc, with some vaseline.

In all these medicines furnished was there any arsenic?—No.

Do you recollect whether you furnished powders for a pony to Mr. Carew in the month of August or September last?—I do not recollect.

You could not tell by looking through these papers, could you?—Yes. I supplied powders of salicylic acid of soda in 1895.

No arsenic in those?—No.

In Delta Delta, on 12th October, 1896, you find an order for a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup?—Yes, on 12th October.

On 13th October, 1896, you find an order for Dr. Baelz's mixture?—Yes.

And on the 16th October, 1896, you again find an order for Dr. Baelz's mixture?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson (re-examining)—Was there any possibility that in any of the bottles of Dr. Baelz's mixture arsenic could have been put in your store?—No, it is quite excluded.

Quite excluded from all possibility?—Yes.

The hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The fifth day's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Carew commenced on Saturday, the 9th inst. The attendance of the public was very scanty.

Mr. John Carey Hall, who, in his then capacity of Acting Assistant Judge, acted also as Coroner and conducted the Inquest, was called, and, after stating that the taking of an oath was contrary to his religious opinions, was allowed to make an affirmation. He then proceeded to read the evidence given by Mrs. Carew at the Inquest, which has already been published.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the case resumed when the audience was by far the largest since the first day of the proceedings.

Mr. Hall concluded the reading of Mrs. Carew's statement at the Inquest, and an assistant at Maruya's, the chemists, gave evidence as to the sale of Fowler's solution, sugar of lead, and other drugs. Some was to a foreign woman whom he did not recognise, some to Miss Jacob, and some to a jinrickshaman who brought a chit signed E. M. H. Carew.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th of January.

THE ARREST OF MISS JACOB.

The arrest of Miss Mary Esther Jacob on the charge of murdering the late Mr. Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew took place, on a warrant issued by H.B.M. Consulate, shortly after two on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst. when Mr. G. Hodges, of H.B.M. Consulate, proceeded to the house of Miss Brittan, No. 2, Bluff, and took Miss Jacob in charge. Miss Brittan being an American citizen, Mr. Hodges was accompanied by Mr. R. McCance, Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Court, who held a document from the U.S. Consul-General empowering the British official to make the arrest on the premises. When the officers arrived, Miss Jacob was nursing the baby of an inmate of the house; but on being informed of the object of Mr. Hodges' visit she immediately proceeded

to her room, where an examination of her belongings was made. She was afterwards removed to the British gaol. It will be remembered that Miss Jacob was up to the time of the death of Mr. Carew nursery governess in the Carew family, and gave evidence at the inquest and magisterial examination. The sensation caused by her arrest was evidenced by the fact that there was a large attendance in Court soon after the opening, although the hearing commenced at a quarter to nine.

In H.B.M.'s Court, at 8.45 before Jas. Troup, Esq., Assistant Judge, Mary Esther Jacob was brought up in custody charged on the prosecution of John Frederick Lowder that she, on the 22nd October, 1896, did murder Walter Raymond Halliwell Carew.

His Honour—You appear in person, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—I appear, your Honour, in person, not professionally, but simply as a member of this community who considers it to be his duty to prefer this charge.

Mr. Scidmore—I appear in the interests of the Prisoner, your Honour.

Mr. Litchfield—Although the proceedings in this Court are not instituted on behalf of the Crown, I appear to watch the case on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Lowder—May it please your Honour. The Accused entered the service of Mr. and Mrs. Carew as a nursery governess early in 1895 and left it on 24th October, 1896. Mr. Carew died on 22nd October, 1896, after a week's illness and under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that he died from arsenical poisoning. An inquest was held to enquire into the cause of his death, and there was subsequently a magisterial enquiry. On both occasions the Accused gave evidence tending to throw suspicion on Mrs. Carew, and the result is that Mrs. Carew is now undergoing her trial for the murder of her husband. The inquest opened on the 24th October. Prior to that two letters had been written—one on the 10th October, which was written by Mrs. Carew to her husband. I will read it to you because I shall put it in evidence by and by. It is addressed "W. R. H. Carew, Esq., United Club, or the Boat-house."

His Honour—What is the date?

Mr. Lowder—It is dated Saturday, but I shall prove that Saturday was 10th October. The letter reads:

Dearest Walter,—A most mysterious (lady?) came here just now and asked to see Mr. Walter Carew. I told her you were not in, when she said she would call again early this evening, about 4.30, as she *must* see you. She would give me no name nor any reason for her visit. She came about ten minutes ago (2 o'clock) and seemed much distressed at not finding you in. I pro— (here a bit of the letter is torn off) to let you know, and said you would be *ba*— (the letter is again torn here) then. She said "this after—or to-morrow morning I *must* see him. I shall go round to Mrs. Walter's about the tennis cakes at any event. I think it is *g* wet to go down to the boat-house, but *may* come if it clears. Will you be back to see your "Woman in Black?" If not, what message shall I tell Rachel to give her. Enclosed is her card.

Yours,

EDITH.

Saturday.

On the 13th October a letter signed "Annie" was addressed to the deceased, Mr. Carew, and subsequently found among his papers. This I will also read:

I *must* see you, why have you not done nothing since you got my two cards, or perhaps she never let you get them. I cannot meet her, again, she makes me mad when I think of what I might have done for you. I cannot give you any address. I am living wherever I can find shelter, but you can find and help me if you will, as I know you will for the sake of old times.

ANNIE.

That letter is signed "Annie." Now on the 24th October the inquest was opened, and Mrs. Carew gave her evidence, but without, at that time, having the assistance of counsel. It was known, however, that counsel watched the case on her behalf, and it was evident that Mrs. Carew must be recalled, as she had testified without having heard the evidence of the accused, which undoubtedly pointed to her as the poisoner of her husband. The inquest opened on 24th October, and on the 29th, before the inquest was closed, another anonymous letter was found on the front doorstep of Mrs. Carew's house. It was in these words:

beware dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive.

That letter is not signed, but it is apparently in the same handwriting as that signed "Annie." On the 1st November the writer of these letters would seem to have been overcome with feelings of remorse for the injury and mischief she had done, and she wrote three letters, all signed with the initials "A. L."—one to Mrs. Carew, one to myself, and one to Mr. Hall, the Coroner. I will read these letters. The first is to Mrs. Carew:—

I have done what I can for you, true, I have made you suffer, but I have written to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Lowder, Yokohama will be troubled no more by

A. L.

The second is as follows:

Mr. Lowder, I do not know you, probably have never seen you, but I gathered from Saturday's papers that you will be acting on behalf of the wife of the man who was to me the world and more than the world. Dead men tell no tales: no nor dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what waiting means for eight long weary years? I have watched and waited, watched till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool, and then I came to him. What is the result? We, between us, electrify Japan. I have never professed to be a good woman, but, for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I should let a silly innocent woman be condemned for what she knows nothing about, and for which, when you get this, no one on this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have treated the last two weeks as she has done. By the time you get this I shall be well on my "way" (?) to join him; my twin soul. You may call this what you like, but I think deep down in my heart I write this for the sake of the boy who is so like his father, let his mother take heed that he enter not into temptation. I shall write to the Coroner.

A. L.

29th October.

The letter to the Coroner is addressed "Hall, Esquire, The Coroner, The English Court, No. 171, Yokohama." It reads:

Mr Hall,—I have just finished a letter to Mr. Lowder so cannot begin this to you in quite the same way. Shall I begin it with the truest and wisest saying on this earth "woman is at the bottom of every thing," in this case it is so, for between us we have bamboozled the lot of you 1. the chemist, 2. the doctor, last but not least that fool his wife. I stop here because my last act on earth shall be a merciful one, and as I am going to join him, my twin soul. I will exonerate that little fool from any share in helping us to meet each other. I have done my work well, and am taking good care to escape the lot of you, and the law. My 2 letters will not be posted till Sunday morning when I shall be—?

The word will call me mad. I am, however, sane enough what I have done and what I am going to do and sane enough to accomplish my end—that as we were divided in life we were not in death. I wonder whether out of all this community there is one who can sympathise with me who goes out to meet her maker.

A. L.

29th October.

On the 6th November the inquest was concluded, and on 7th November I offered by advertisement in the public papers a re-

ward for the identification of the writer or writers of these letters, as a suspicion was entertained that Mrs. Carew had herself written them. That advertisement remained in the papers certainly until the 11th if not longer—well, beyond the 11th. On the 11th November I received another letter with the initials "A.L." I will read you that letter:

Mr. Lowder,

It never occurred to you did it that "my way" to join him might be by the French mail, it never occurred to you did it that I can disguise myself as well as my name, it never occurred to you did it that you never could and never would find me. Who am I and what is my name eh? Is it A L or M J or was I during my stay in Yokohama passing under some other name eh

A. L.!!

—LOWDER, Esquire,
Wright's Hotel,
Yokohama.

It has "11th November" on the envelope, and I received it on 11th November. Now, on the 25th October the accused wrote to Mr. Carew in reply to a letter which Mrs. Carew had written to her. The contents of the letter are not of so much importance, but I will read it, as I intend to put it in:

The letter, which was dated Sunday October 25th, and began "Dear Mrs. Carew," said in reply to the note that the writer had received from Mr. Lowder that evening, that she regarded her engagement in Mrs. Carew's employ to be at an end. If Mrs. Carew had any questions to ask, the writer would answer them if put through Mr. Lowder, Mrs. Carew's Counsel. In reply to the message sent her by Mr. Lowder, asking her to take Mrs. Carew's children to Kamakura for a week, the writer said she did not intend to leave Yokohama at present, but if Mrs. Carew would send them to her "here," it would make her very happy to have them with her. The letter was signed "yours truly, Mary E. Jacob."

There is another letter undoubtedly in her handwriting—the accused's handwriting—addressed to the mother of Mrs. Carew, Mrs. Porch. It bears the date 7th February, 1895. I put it in merely for the sake of the handwriting. It is not necessary to read it. Now I shall submit to your Honour that the handwriting on the envelope of the letter which I received on 11th November, more particularly the name "Lowder," cannot be distinguished from the word "Lowder" which appears no less than three times in the first page of the letter of 25th October. I shall also prove by Mr. Porch who is the brother of Mrs. Carew, that recently he found in the nursery a birthday book, on the first page of which is written the name of the Accused, "E. M. Jacob. June 28, '84," and he will tell you that between the leaves of that book a few days ago—last Friday, I think—he discovered this piece of paper. Upon it is written, first of all in italicised capitals "M.J." Then there is a printed "M.J.," with a note of interrogation after it, and then the figures "1888." I shall ask your Honour to compare the printed "M.J." on this piece of paper with the "M.J." printed on the card which was enclosed to Mr. Carew by his wife. After that comes the word "regular." What meaning to attach to it I don't know; but after that comes "A.L." first of all with the capital A written as a small "a," and the second "A.L." is in the usual way of writing "A," with an upstroke and then bringing it down. Underneath is written "Dearest Walter" and under that "My own." The "My" is almost too light to be legible. And after that come four capital letters "D D D D" and the word "Jacob." I shall ask you to compare the second "A.L." on this paper with the "A.L." which is signed to the letter I received on 11th November, and I shall ask you to compare the first "A.L." with the "A.L." signed to the three letters addressed respectively to Mrs. Carew, Mr.

Hall, and myself, and which I have not now before me. I will also ask you to compare the word "Jacob" appearing on that paper with the signature of the letter of 25th October, and I think you will come to the conclusion that they must have been written by one and the same hand. Moreover, both the L's on that small piece of paper are, I shall submit, identical with the L in the word "Lowder" which appears three times in the letter. The words "Dearest Walter" and "own" are evidently an imitation of the handwriting of Mrs. Carew. Two other pieces of paper will be produced. They were found in the nursery some time ago under circumstances which will be given in evidence. The writer evidently on these pieces of paper is practising the handwriting of Mrs. Carew. She writes "Edith," "Walter," "Dickinson," "Hallowell," "D.D.E.E.E." and the word "Carew" several times. But she has not succeeded so well in disguising her hand that one form of the "Carew" can be at all distinguished from the word "Carew" appearing in the beginning of her letter of 25th October. If they are put together you will see that there is absolutely no difference between them. Next, I shall produce a leaf from the chit-book of Mrs. Hutchison, on which is recorded the fact that two letters were addressed to Mrs. Carew. The one I shall show to be the signature of Mrs. Carew herself. It runs thus, "Ansd. E. H. C." The other is signed "M. J. for E. H. C.," and it will be submitted that the two are almost undistinguishable. Another slip containing Mrs. Carew's initials will also be submitted for comparison. Now the letter signed "Edith" is certainly written by Mrs. Carew, and that which is signed "Annie," though not written by Mrs. Carew, is written on a half sheet of paper bearing the same water-mark as that which is signed by Mrs. Carew in the name of Edith. I gather so, as I have not examined them myself, but it has been so stated. They may therefore have been written from the same house but by different persons. One of these persons, Mary Jacob, left the house on the 24th October. I have not looked at the water-mark of the two letters of 25th of October and 1st of November, but I have looked at the water-mark on the letter of 11th November, which is in my possession, and that letter is not on the same paper as the two letters signed, one "Annie" and the other "Edith." Therefore, it is possible that the first two letters signed "Annie" and "Edith," were written by different persons from the same house, and the others signed "Annie" from a different house and consequently on different paper. Before leaving the question of handwriting I would call attention to other similarities. I have already called attention to the word "Lowder" on the envelope of 11th November and its similarity to the "Lowder" in the letter of 25th October. There are the words "Wright's Hotel." The "ght's" on the envelope, I shall submit, cannot be distinguished from the "gh's" to be found in the letters undoubtedly written by the accused. Then there is in the letter of 11th November, to me, the word "find," and if your Honour will take the trouble, as you will have to by and by, to look through all these letters, you will find it to be a characteristic of the hand-writing of the writer always to form the "f" like the long old-fashioned "s;" that is, when they came to the bottom of the letter, instead of carrying it to the right, to carry it to the left; and that is a characteristic of all the letters written by Miss Jacob—of the 25th of October and the 7th of February, 1895. In the letters signed "Annie," which I have not before me, but which will be put in evidence, the "f's" are those of Miss Jacob. "Find" occurs twice, and is with the usual "f" of

accused. She has found some difficulty in making the "f," and has rather bungled it. "Yokohama" on the envelope seems rather like "Yokohama" in the letter to me. "For" occurs twice and "if" once, and I shall call attention to the "f." The "Beware" letter, I shall submit, resembles the writing of accused. The word "Yokohama" on the envelope is the same as on the envelope to me. The word "Bluff" on the envelope is very similar to the word "Bluff" appearing in the letter of 25th October; but the writer, making the first "f" in the usual way, has endeavoured, though not successfully, to disguise the second "f." She seems to have always had some difficulty in curing herself of the habit of writing the "f" in the usual way. The same difficulty appears in the letter "I have done what I can for you." I have already called attention to the different ways of writing "A. L.," but throughout these anonymous letters your Honour will find unmistakably that the "d's" are the "d's" of the accused, and your Honour will also find that the "er's" are particularly throughout almost undisguised. That is, without going into great detail, the nature of the evidence that will be given as to the handwriting. There was in the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Carew a person of the name of Rachel Grier. It will be testified that in August last she first saw Mary Jacob copying and practising Mrs. Carew's handwriting. The first time she saw her doing so she was using ink; on all other occasions it was with a pencil. The second time Jacob was thus employed she had evidently been writing letters. The letter she had been writing was laid on one side, and she was copying some writing of Mrs. Carew's written across a half sheet of paper. The third time she was similarly employed she was at the table with some work beside her. All three occasions were before the 26th September, 1896, on which date Mrs. Carew, with her husband and children, went to Miyonoshita. Soon after their return from Miyonoshita early in October Rachel remembers seeing Jacob at work with a copy. The last time Rachel saw her was one evening as she was passing through the nursery—to go to a small dressing-room adjoining. Jacob was at the table with an envelope before her on which she was writing. In passing, Rachel read Edith ——— and below again Edith ———. The Edith she read but not the following words, and noticed that the writing was just like Mrs. Carew's. Jacob was doing this without any writing as a copy before her; on this occasion she was not practising. On coming out of the dressing-room Rachel saw Jacob in the act of putting the envelope away into a little leather bag. Rachel says the envelope was a size larger than any used by Mrs. Carew. On the following afternoon Rachel had occasion to again go into the dressing-room. Jacob was at the table with the same litter-bag near her. Rachel noticed her tear an envelope across and put it into the bag mentioned. As she came out of the dressing-room Jacob said, "Rachel, come here; I want to show you something." She went to the bag and brought one-half of the envelope she had torn across and said, "See what Mrs. Carew does in mischief." She then got out the other half and pieced them together. Rachel recognised the envelope she had seen her writing the previous evening. She read, "Edith—Dickinson, Edith—Easton, Edith—Carew." Rachel thinks there may have been another name and cannot state the order they were in. Jacob continued, "She has written this to see which she loves best. It is just like Mrs. Carew's handwriting; it must be her writing. What fun it would be to show it to Mr. Carew." The conclusion to be arrived at is, I shall submit to your Honour, that Mary Jacob is the writer of the "A. L."

letters, in which case she stands self-accused of the murder of Mr. Carew. I omitted to mention also that I have a telegram in my possession relating to the character of the accused, which will probably render necessary the attendance of witnesses from home. It may be argued that the accused was not acquainted with Annie Luke. On that I would point out that there is nothing in the "A. L." letters alone to show that the writer was aware of Annie Luke. Annie Luke was the name attached by the deceased to the letters, "A. L." appeared on the card in his wife's letter to him. On the other hand it will be shown that the relations between the accused and the deceased were apparently of so intimate a nature that it is quite possible she may have heard the name of Annie Luke from him, or, as she came from the same part of the country, it may be that she was acquainted with the name of Annie Luke or that she knew Annie herself before she left home. That is shortly the nature of the case I shall present to you.

Mrs. Emma Mary Hutchison was called and examined by Mr. Lowder.

You are a British subject, I think?—I am.

I hand you this piece of paper and ask you whether it is a leaf from your chit-book?—It is.

Are you well acquainted with the handwriting of Mrs. Carew?—I am.

With her signature, and also with her initials?—Yes.

Now, look at "Ansd. E.H.C." and tell me in whose handwriting it is?—Mrs. Carew's.

What have you to say as to the handwriting of "M.J. for E.H.C." below?—I think they are so much alike that they are undistinguishable from "E. H. C." above. Exhibit A.

Mrs. Carew ansd. E.H.C.

Mrs. Carew.

M.J. for E.H.C.

Can you recollect on what day the letter which is acknowledged "M.J. for E.H.C." was sent?—It was received on 23rd of October last, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

The day after Mr. Carew's death?—Yes. A letter of condolence was it not?—Yes, to Mrs. Carew.

By whom was it sent?—By my *betto*.

Have you since timed him to ascertain how long it would take him to go from your house to where Mrs. Carew was then living?—Yes, I have.

You didn't tell him you were doing so?—No, I sent him with the chit.

You were at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Carew when the chit arrived?—I was.

And how long did it take him?—It took him an hour and two minutes to go, and he returned in just under three-quarters of an hour.

His Honour—To your house?—Yes, that was the actual time he spent on the road.

Mr. Lowder—I hand you a small piece of paper on which are the initials "E.H.C.," and ask you in whose handwriting you consider them to be?—Mrs. Carew's.

Exhibit B.

tired out

E.H.C.

Mr. Scidmore—I have no questions to ask.

Reginald Colmore Porch was next called by Mr. Lowder.

You are a brother of Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

You occupy the house she lived in before her committal for trial?—Yes.

Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Mary Jacob, the accused?—Yes, I am.

I hand you a letter "No. 2 Bluff, Sunday, October 25th," and ask you in whose handwriting it is. The letter signed Mary Jacob.—It is Miss Jacob's writing.

The accused?—Yes.

I put that in. Another letter dated 7th February, 1895?—In the handwriting of the accused.

I will put that in. I hand you a birthday-book and ask you when and where you found it?—I found it in the nursery about the 2nd of January.

The nursery which was occupied by the accused when she was in the house?—Yes.

His Honour—You found it?—On a box on the 1st or 2nd of January inst. I found it on a box which contained the children's toys. I brought it down to the dining-room and on Friday evening last I opened the book and found a piece of paper inside it.

Mr. Lowder—Is that the piece of paper which you found?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder (to His Honour)—I am afraid I cannot carry the case further than that this morning.

His Honour—The birthday-book mark exhibit E. and the piece of paper F.

Exhibit F.

M. J. M. J. 1888.

Regular.

A. L.
Dearest Walter.

My own
D.D.D.D.

Jacob.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask that the accused be remanded until your Honour is able to sit again.

His Honour—Would a quarter to nine to-morrow morning do?

Mr. Lowder—I should prefer a week's remand if it would be convenient. I am busily occupied, as your Honour is aware, in the defence of Mrs. Carew, whose case goes on from day to day.

Mr. Scidmore—In the interests of my client I think a remand is highly undesirable. It is a most serious charge, and I think it ought to be examined into without any delay whatever, especially in view of the circumstances of the other trial now in progress.

His Honour—I am afraid we cannot go on at this moment, but I do not purpose to grant any long remand. I think we cannot remand until a shorter time than to-morrow morning early in consequence of the machinery of the Court being engaged in the other trial, but if the Court is at liberty we will go on at a quarter to nine to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lowder—I will endeavour to do so.

His Honour—You have not concluded Mr. Porch's evidence, I presume?

Mr. Lowder—No.

The hearing was then adjourned till a quarter to nine on Tuesday morning.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Miss Mary Esther Jacob was charged on remand on Tuesday, the 12th, with the murder of Mr. W. R. H. Carew before Mr. Troup, Assistant-Judge. The Court was crowded. The accused "appeared quite cheerful and evinced the keenest interest in the proceedings."

Mr. Uchiyama Rossettsu was appointed interpreter on the application of Mr. Lowder.

George Hodges, constable and gaoler, was called and examined by Mr. Lowder. He arrested the accused about 2.15 p.m. on Sunday at No. 2, Bluff, and being provided with a search warrant he proceeded to search for papers and writings. He found a box of them, and identified several of those now produced as among them; there were other papers and receipts about the room which he put in the box. The lot were sealed up and handed to Mr. Lowder in accordance with instructions given him, and he informed Mr. Lowder that he was at liberty to break the seal and examine the contents.

By Mr. Scidmore:—When he told Miss Jacob his errand in her own room, her manner was of course troubled. She gave every assistance in his search, and called his attention to things he might overlook.

By the Court.—He found the box a few minutes after he went in; his instructions were to especially search for a cabinet,

and he reported to the Court that he could not find one. He produced the box to the Court immediately before its sitting the previous morning; later in the day he hurriedly examined its contents, and he delivered it to Mr. Lowder about 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Lowder said he had brought the box back that morning to restore it to the custody of the Court, and it was then in the registry. [He left the Court and brought it in.]

Mr. Lowder was sworn to give evidence in regard to his examination of the contents of the box in question. This was made in company with a friend in his (witness's) own room. The papers he had produced were separated by him from the rest and had never been out of his possession. He further identified letters in the A. L. series received by himself, produced the public notice of reward for discovery of the author thereof, and submitted himself for cross-examination.

Mr. Scidmore asked no questions.

Mr. J. C. Hall was next called into the witness-box and examined as to the production of several exhibits at the inquest held by him on the body of the late Mr. Carew. The accused (Miss Jacob) gave evidence thereat and signed her statement in the Coroner's book.

Edith May Hallowell Carew was then sworn and examined by Mr. Lowder. [The Gazette says she gave her evidence coolly and clearly and appeared to be in good spirits although, as Mr. Lowder afterwards stated, she had not then (after 9 a.m.) partaken of breakfast.] At the outset the visit of the mysterious lady on 10th October was once more described, and its immediate outcome in the matter of notes, etc. The Annie Luke letters were also proved, and certain notes by herself (witness) to the accused. She sent the latter some letters on 28th October that had come by the mail for her, and received back a receipt signed by her; she had never given that receipt back to accused [it was produced by Mr. Lowder]. She had never received the letter of the 1st of October addressed to her by "E. Jacob" from "Strathalbyn, Battonsboro," thanking her for "great kindness" to "Mary." [This letter was also produced by Mr. Lowder from the box.] The writer was the accused's aunt, to whom witness had written as accused was anxious to get her sister Kate out to Japan. The witness identified notes in accused's handwriting that she had received [and were yet produced from the box]; she had put them in the waste-paper basket. The acknowledgment by M.J. for E.H.C. in Mrs. Hutchison's chit-book was an exact reproduction of her own handwriting.

The examination was resumed after the mid-day adjournment, the accused having been meantime remanded in custody pending an application to the Judge in chambers for admission to bail. Under the rules the Assistant-Judge is not competent to grant such an application in case of a charge of murder.

The line of examination was the same for some time; certain papers were proved, other writings were described as wonderful imitations but absolutely denied as witness's own. Afterwards she said, the accused was very fond of reading novels and the shelves in the dining-room were quite open to her. Towards the end of September she was lent *The Play Actress*; having glanced at it she recollected reading it before and put it on one side. It was only when Mr. Litchfield recalled it in Court that she recollected the chapter-heading in that book *The Lady in Black*, or something of that sort. She had no idea whether accused read the book or *Romance of Two Worlds* which was on the same shelves. [A passage was read from the latter including the phrase: "Thou shalt love and be beloved for ever by

thine own Twin Soul; wherever that spirit may be now, it must join thee hereafter."] She had absolutely no reason for suspecting any impropriety between accused and her husband.

In cross-examination by Mr. Scidmore, Mrs. Carew gave a brief outline of her life, marriage, honeymoon, and residence at Sungei Ujong on the Malay Coast. She knew of accused's family very well, as they lived near her own home; but she knew none of them personally and had never, to her knowledge, seen accused before she came out to Japan to her employ. Witness had never signed any official document in her husband's name nor assisted him in any way in his official duty, unless it was to convey a verbal order to some subordinate during his illness. They left that place on account of Mr. Carew's health and came up to Japan by Singapore and Hongkong. Mr. Carew was attended by two doctors at Singapore.—Drs. Mugglestone and Simon. While at Takaradzuka, near Kobe, she saw Dr. Moore-Graham but did not know whether Mr. Carew consulted him. After three weeks they came on to Yokohama and had since resided there, excepting for 1892 which they spent at Dzushi. The accused was engaged by witness's mother and sent out as a nursery-governess. Rachel Grier came to her from the missionary school in Tokio. Witness also described once more her interview with the mysterious lady on 10th October; at that time Miss Jacob was, she believed, with the children in the nursery. She regarded the matter as very trivial and could not give particulars of the visitor's dress; she was rather tall and slim and heavily veiled. Witness had the impression that she was a lady; she was perfectly easy and collected so far as appearances went; the only point noticeable was her anxious insistence upon seeing Mr. Carew.

Mr. Scidmore said his cross-examination would occupy some time longer, and after witness had repeated the conversation she had with the lady the proceedings were stopped for the day, and the continuance fixed for 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th.

IMITATION OF WRAPPER.

COURT OF APPEAL.

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of ENGLAND, LORD JUSTICE LINDLEY, and LORD JUSTICE A. L. SMITH.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) v. THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED) AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against a decision by Mr. Justice Kekewich, reported in *The Times* of 3rd July. The plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling meat extract in wrappers similar to those used by the plaintiffs, and from passing off meat extract sold by the defendants as meat extract sold by the plaintiffs. The defendant company was incorporated in April 1893, and subsequently acquired several businesses in and about Bradford, Yorkshire, including Goodall's Drug Stores and the Liebig Medicated Wine Company (Limited). In the course of their business they sold meat extract. The plaintiffs' case was that they were generally known as the "Liebig Company," and that when customers went to the defendant company's shops and asked for the "Liebig Company's" extract of meat or beef they were supplied with the defendants' article and not the plaintiffs', though the customers intended to buy the plaintiffs' "Liebig" or "Liebig Company's" extract. It appeared from the evidence that the defendants sold their extract of meat in jars of the same size and shape as the plaintiffs', enclosed in wrappers of paper of approximately the same colour as that used by the plaintiffs,

The plaintiffs' wrappers contained in printed characters the words "Liebig Extract of Meat," and a facsimile of the signature of Baron Justus von Liebig in blue ink written transversely. The defendants' wrappers contained the words "Liebig's Extract of Beef" in printed characters, and the signature of Joseph Jessop, who was the managing director of the defendant company, written across the wrapper in blue ink. On the other hand, the plaintiffs' and the defendants' labels contained certain points of difference, which could easily be discovered by anybody who looked at them with a critical eye. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction upon each branch of the case, and also to damages and delivery up of the wrappers in the defendants' possession. The defendants appealed from this decision so far as it related to the wrappers.

Mr. Bramwell Davis, Q.C., and Mr. E. W. Martelli were for the appellants; Mr. Warrington, Q.C., and Mr. C. E. E. Jenkins were for the respondents.

The Court, without calling upon counsel for the respondents, dismissed the appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the appeal ought to be dismissed with costs. The question was whether the finished combination of pot and wrapper in the condition in which they were offered for sale was calculated to deceive. He agreed with the learned Judge below in thinking that in this case one ought to be guided very largely by the judgment of one's eyes. His Lordship then compared the two wrappers, and came to the conclusion that the defendants' wrapper was calculated to deceive buyers into the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods.

If the defendants had nothing but an honest intention, they could have avoided all possibility of deception by the simple expedient of changing the colour of their wrappers.

Lord Justice Lindley concurred. These cases all contained one feature in common. There were points of resemblance and points of difference in the labels or wrappers. But the points of resemblance were so presented as to catch the eye, whereas the points of difference were not.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith also concurred.

"The doctors whom I consulted said I was suffering from nervous debility and weakness. They gave me prescriptions, which the chemist made up for me; but they had no effect, and what I suffered I have no words to tell you. My health appeared to have been all broken up suddenly, as a railway train goes to pieces in a collision. Month after month I struggled with this strange ailment, but could find no remedy to relieve me. Not until January, 1887, did I see my way out of the trouble which followed my adventure of that fearful night.

"At that time (January, 1887) I chanced to come upon a little book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, as a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia and the complaints attending it. Letters that were printed in that book from others who had been cured by this remedy, gave me confidence, and I got a bottle from Mr. J. H. Brown, patent medicine dealer, 15, High Street, Margate. After taking it I felt decidedly better. I could eat and digest needed food; my nerves were more under control, and I got better sleep and rest. I will merely add that feelingsure that Mother Seigel's Syrup was helping me, I continued to take it, and eventually recovered my health. For this I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup; and if you think so singular an experience as mine would be of interest or use to any one, you may have my consent to publish it. (Signed) (Mrs.) C. L. Filmer, Thanet Cottage, Draper's Road, Margate, July 24th, 1895."

Now I invite the readers's attention to a double fact; First (as is daily shown in these articles), that indigestion will disorder and disease the nervous system; and (second) that a violent shock to the nervous system will produce indigestion of a profound and intractable type. The latter fact is illustrated by the case we are now considering. There is no space here to treat of it at length. Let it suffice for the present that, either way, the remedy must be addressed to the digestion—not to the nerves. No competent physician treats a so-called "nervous" disease as a nervous disease. He seeks for the location of the evil force, which is commonly the stomach; corrects that if he can, and leaves the nerves to right themselves as they always do. This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for Mrs. Filmer, and will do for you, in case (which Providence forbid) you are ever overthrown in like manner.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At 14, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on the 16th of January, the wife of the Rev. JOHN R. HYKES, American Bible Society, of a son.

At Tientsin, on the 15th of January, 1897, the wife of CARL STEPHARIUS, of a son.

On the 18th January, 1897, at 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, the wife of EDWARD DAVIS, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Seoul, Corea, on New Year's Day, of exhaustion following upon erysipelas, ALEXANDER GORDON, aged 3 months and 22 days, the only son of Alexander and Annie Holmes KENMURE.

At Shanghai, on the 14th of January, 1897, M. GEORGES JULIN, Ingénieur-Architecte.

At Shanghai, on the 15th of January, 1897, D. N. SINCLAIR, aged 24 years.

At No. 3, Makalee Terrace, on the 17th of January, OLGA, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. HEIDORN, aged 2 weeks.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 18th of January, 1897, of typhoid fever, PETER TRAYNER, a native of Scotland, aged 28 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 19th of January, 1897, CHARLES HENRY MORRIS, aged 30 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Doric*, for London—Mr. John Liddell. For New York—Messrs. J. S. Fearon, and F. Ayscough. For Buffalo—Mr. W. H.

Cussum. For Halifax—Mr. Thomas Gittins. For Nagasaki—Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Colaham and child, and Mrs. Gibson. For Kobe—Mr. E. W. Tate. For Yokohama—Mrs. E. Norse.

Per str. *Tamie*, for Marseilles—Rev. Lagarde, Messrs. Reynard, Anshoon, F. Song, and Lui Lun-tai. For Hongkong Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Messrs. A. Shewan, and B. Deloget.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. J. C. Arthur. For Kobe—Misses Pratt, and Irving, Messrs. Y. Nishibayashi, and Matsumura. For Yokohama—Miss Case, and Mr. Enhorning.

Per str. *Loongmoon*, for Hongkong—Colonel Sartorius, v.c., and Mr. E. Siebert. Per str. *Kiangyui*, for Chinkiang—Mr. E. Debeauchamp.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. P. Jorgensen.

Per str. *Taisang*, for Swatow—Mr. J. Hinton.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Franque, Rev. H. P. Sutton, and Mr. J. Mulkey. For Ichang—Mr. N. Honovaloff.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Wuhu—Mr. Lyall. Per str. *Tungchow*, for Cbefoo—Mrs. Dr. Gulowsen.

Per str. *Nyankin*, for Hankow—Mr. Desvoyer.

Per str. *Hsinyih*, for Foochow—Capt. Van der Skruif, and Lieut. Olinzoff.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. Gittens. Per str. *Fushun*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Briden, and Mr. Beale.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Mirzapore*, from London—Messrs. Kanvolaff, and Burdeken. From Brindisi—Mr. Fraser. From Hongkong—Mrs. Lai Cheesung, 4 children and 3 servants, Messrs. J. Silva Netto, Burjorge, and J. David.

Per str. *Prinz Heinrich*, from Bremen, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Leslie and children, Misses Hart, Holland, and Sealy, Mrs. Scott. Rev. Nicolls and family, Rev. Collyer and family, Messrs. Haupt, Hey, Schroete, H. Wolff, R. Glaser, Ralph de Luca, D. Wishan, R. Dunsmore. E. Kelly, Ward, Arnott, V. Panin, C. Menzanikoff, L. N. Leef, N. Novozitoff, and Halbritter.

Per str. *Saikie Maru*, from Japan—Rev. and Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Johnstone, R. P. Alexander, W. Duncan, R. Ishida, Kong Kee, S. Sakaki, T. Ajata, H. Nakaji, K. Tsuruga, Chin Ah-chong, J. Kato, G. Inouye, and G. Saki.

Per str. *Sydney*, from Yokohama—Mr. J. W. Kenny. From Kobe—Messrs. E. W. Tate, Susuki, and Ching Hai-tsung.

Per str. *Doric*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooper, Messrs. F. Kiena, Imaishii, Senado, and Bastoor. For Nagasaki—Mrs. and Miss Wildes, and Commander Yonel, &c. For Yokohama—Mr. Jno. Hime. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fernald.

Per str. *Tainca*, from Hongkong—Mr. W. H. Blake.

Per str. *Nanyang*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Liebecke, and Pegg.

Per str. *Frigga*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Gulaussen.

Per str. *Kaifong*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Currie.

Per str. *Kuwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Melchers, and Goben.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Messrs. Wallace, Black, Firth, and Lambuth.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Foochow—Misses Chithudin, Byer, and Rodd, Messrs. H. W. Fraser, and J. H. Adams.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Misses (2) and Master Pearse, Masters Croad, Robson, Killien, and (2) Wilson.

Per str. *Taising*, from Swatow—Mrs. Bondfield and child, and Capt. Sellar.

Per str. *Ella*, from Hankow—Mr. Sorabjee Gouzdar.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. H. Cossum, and Mr. Burchett.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Chefoo—Mr. Wake.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Rev. F. Paris.

Per str. *Chihli*, from Amoy—Mr. Wagner.

Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—Mrs. Winslow.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mr. Rappeport.

Per str. *Suico*, from Hankow—Miss Scidmore.

BE CAREFUL WITH THAT LAMP!

I sincerely hope that Mrs. Filmer has abandoned that custom of keeping an oil lamp burning in her room of nights. She does not say what the necessity was, but I trust it no longer exists. If possible to avoid it, no light should burn in a room wherein people are sleeping. The reasons ought to be plain enough, yet we all need lessons in common caution. This lady had hers, and was fortunate in coming out of the affair as well as she did.

Writing about it she says: "It was in the summer of 1886, not long after the death of my husband. I had been used to keeping an oil lamp burning in my room for convenience during the night. One night I accidentally overturned the lamp, and a blaze kindled in an instant. Terrified half out of my wits I sprang from bed, seized the burning articles and ran downstairs with them, just in time to prevent further disaster. Happily for me I escaped with slight burns, but not from consequences of another kind.

"The fright and shock quite prostrated me. Do what I would, after the danger was all over, I was unable to banish the subject from my thoughts. My nerves seemed completely unhooked, and I rapidly grew feeble, excitable, and debilitated. My appetite failed, and I had no relish for my ordinary food. There was a bad taste in my mouth, headache, distress after eating, loss of flesh and ambition, with a disposition to worry and fret over things which, when I was well, had no influence with me whatever. I sought to build up my strength with beef tea and other nutritious and digestible forms of diet, without success.

For str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Gitten.
 Per str. *Kiangyu*, from H. nkow—Mr. Kennedy.
 Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Greave.
 Per str. *Canton*, from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow—Mr. Erhardt.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Thermometer.		Fog.	Moisture.		Precipitation.	Initials.
	0.	4.		Atmosphere.	Therm.		Dry bulb.	W. & bulb.		
Jan. 15	30.16	38.0	N.W.	2	33.0	37.0	41.5	54.0	R.	
17	30.20	42.0	"	4	41.0	41.0	46.0	36.0	R.	
18	30.39	27.0	"	3	27.0	froz	45.0	24.0	R.	
19	30.40	25.0	"	3	25.0	"	30.0	24.0	R.	
20	30.30	31.0	"	3	31.0	"	31.0	24.0	R.	
21	30.33	37.0	"	1	36.5	45.0	46.0	29.0	O.	
22	30.46	31.0	W.S.W.	1	31.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	R.	

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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FOR ITCHING



FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

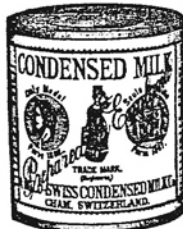
FACE SPOTS

The Editor "Baby" reports.—"For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once. VINOLIA SOAPS:—All prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS and CAKES and VINOLIA POWDER (for the Complexion)

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19th June, 1896.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

30-j-97 17

24th April, 1896.

Gold Medals, Paris 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having
Greatest Durability are Therefore
CHEAPEST.

PENS

23ja-97 175

24th January, 1896.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE,"
'A charming scent' - H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

(c) alt 31mr-97 191 8th Jan., 1897.

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The *Stomach* has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid *Liver* is roused by them to active secretion,—the *Kidneys* are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the *Bowels* are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preservingly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. tf 41

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The Pamphlet, price 50 cen's, can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., WM. BREWER & Co., and

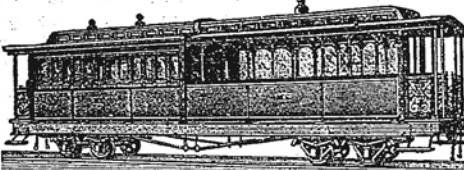
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Shanghai, 17th June, 1896;

SOCIETE ANONYME DE TRAVAUX DYLE ET BACALAN

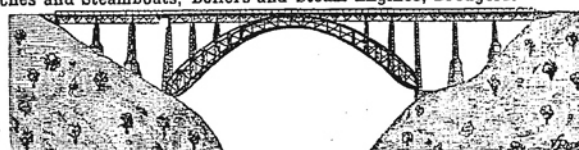
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Apply to A. RAMASSE, Esq., Shanghai, Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

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22nd May, 1896.

RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Horizontal Engines of all Types.

Portable and Traction Engines.

Boilers { Loco-Multitubular, Cornish and
Lancashire.

Thrashing Machines.

9ja 180

10th July, 1896.

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OBSERVE THAT THE

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IS NOW

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IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

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of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

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10th June, 1896;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 21st January.)

PIECE GOODS.—We have still to report a quiet market with little or nothing doing in spot cargo, and only a comparatively small business passing for forward delivery. Of the latter, demand appears to be still running on 10-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, but a few lines of 8.4-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, *White Shirtings* and *T-Cloths* have also been placed for arrival. Advices from MANCHESTER show the market there to be easier but even this does not appear to tempt dealers who, apart from the near approach of CHINA NEW YEAR, are not inclined to commit themselves to firm offers of any extent, as they lean to the belief that MANCHESTER prices may still be lower. The NEW YORK market is reported irregular with a tendency towards easier prices.

There is practically nothing to write about the NORTHERN markets as no news of them have been received, but the HANKOW and NINGPO markets continue in a satisfactory state.

Stocks.—Referring again to the circular issued by the Chamber of Commerce on 11th instant we find, as was expected, that the stocks, as a rule, are very heavy. The figures compiled by the usual weekly circulars are on the whole fairly similar, but as usual there are some items that differ from those given by the Chamber. *Grey Shirtings* and *English Sheetings* appear to have got mixed and this no doubt arises from the fact that no recognized system is followed in dealing with 36-inch goods, some appearing as *Sheetings* and others as *Continents*. *American Sheetings* are excessive and it is difficult to account for the great difference in the figures, but it is said that a considerable quantity, some say 200,000 pieces, were not returned when the stocks were compiled on 30th June last. *Turkey Reds* appear to be in full supply, but there must always be some doubt about these figures as *single* and *double* pieces seem to be returned indiscriminately. *Prints* as usual, are hopelessly mixed; but the aggregate rates are fairly approximate, and as *Handkerchiefs* and *Towels* are classed together, it is useless to say anything about them. *Long Ells* are in excess of the estimates and are more than sufficient for the market at present. *Stocks of Cotton Flannels* appear small, and it is to be hoped that the figures are correct.

From the Native Shipping Hongs we have received the following return of the Goods stored in the steamer Godowns ready for shipment to the NORTH, and we trust the same may be of interest:—

Sheetings—American	21,200	pcs.
English	10,600	"
Indian	9,000	"
Drills—American	5,700	"
English	2,900	"
Grey Shirtings—English	53,125	"
Indian	2,500	"
White Shirtings and Irishes	22,300	"
T-Clothes—Indian	5,000	"
English	7,200	"

Cotton Yarn—Indian	620	bales.
Spanish Stripes	1,584	pcs.
Long Ells	800	"
Cotton Lastings	4,860	"
Italian Cloths	3,300	"
Printed T-Cloths	39,840	"
Camlets	300	"
Twills	3,000	"

Prices at the Auctions this week have been very firm, clearances having been extended over CHINA NEW YEAR.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Sales of about 25,000 pieces appear in the book, besides which some lines have been taken on private term both from spot and for arrival. *Red Stag* £1.85, *Blue Bell XX* and *Red Tea Caddy* £2.10, *Green 5 Men* £2.12, *Variiegated Soldie* £2.30, *Eagle* £2.45 and *Eagle XX* £2.47½. Prices at Auction are very firm.

Light Weights.—No private business is reported, and prices at Auction are much the same as last week, being, if anything, rather higher.

Heavy Weights.—Sales of about 40,000 pieces are announced but more than this has been actually done. The principal chops dealt in are:—*Red Mountain* £2.40, *Stag* and *Boat* £2.50, *Lion and Spear XXX* £2.55, *Soldier BB* £2.72½, *Woman and Frog* and *Two Men* and *Phoenix* £2.75, *Blue 6 Men* £2.77½, and *Five Butterfly* £2.85. Auction prices are, with one exception, higher.

12-lb., 36-in.—Only one sale, *Three Dog* at £3.22½, is made public, while Auction rates are very steady.

In *Indian Grey Shirtings* a small sale of 9lb. *Half Moon* chop is announced at £1.90.

White Shirtings.—A small quiet business has been going on in these for arrival but the sales made public only amount to 3,500 pieces composed of *Magenta Stag* £1.80, *Gold 2 Boys* £2.57½ and *Fancy Two Phoenix* £2.90. Auction prices are better especially those for the higher reeds.

T-Cloths.—English.—Some sales, both from spot and for arrival, have been made, but the only transactions we can quote are 7-lb. *Eagle* and *Stork* £1.30, and 8-lb. *Four Woman* and *Frog* £2.07½. Prices at Auction are rather higher.

In *Indian* goods we have heard of no business.

Drills.—English.—A sale of *Crocodile* chop is reported at £3.42½ but the transaction has not been confirmed.

In *DUTCH* makes a small sale of *Two Cock* chop is mentioned at £2.52½.

Sheetings.—English.—A sale of *Blue Lion* chop is reported at £2.85 and this, as far as we know, comprises the week's business. At Auction prices are scarcely so strong as those for other goods.

American Drills and Sheetings.—The market for these is very quiet, the only transaction appearing in the book being a sale of 5,000 pieces *Blue Dog* at £3.20. The NEW YORK market is reported irregular, some prices being up and others down, with a tendency towards easier rates.

Jeans.—Some business has been passing in these, but the only price made public is £2.07½ for *Squirrel* chop. Prices at to-day's Auction are lower.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—Only one sale is reported viz.:—2/32s *Two Dollar* chop at £98.50.

Indian.—The demand mentioned in our last has continued during the week and sales of 2,825 bales are announced. Of these 1,690 bales are composed of 10s. and 16s. which have been bought by NEWCHWANG and TIENTSIN while 20s., to the extent of over a thousand bales, have almost entirely been bought for the RIVER PORTS. Prices keep very steady, those for 16s. being if anything, rather higher. The chops sold are:

No. 10s., 700 bales.—*Anglo-India*, Mule £60.50/61.00, *Imperial* £61.50/61.75, *Hope Mill* and *Star of India*, Ring £61.75, *Tea Carrier* £62.50, *Framjee Petit*, Fish £63.75/64.00, and *Currimbhoy*, Ring £64.00.

No. 12s., 30 bales.—*Bombay National* £63.00.

No. 16s., 1,920 bales.—*Kaisar-i-Hind* £66.00, *Western Indian*, *Pony Carriage* £67.00, *Admedabad* £67.25, *Currimbhoy*, Mule, £68.00, *Britannia*, Ring, £68.00/68.25, *Jubilee*, Ring, £69.00, *Bombay Cotton*, Mule, £69.00/68.75, *Framjee Petit*, Fish, and *M. Petit*, Mule, £69.00/69.25.

No. 20s., 1,075 bales.—*Dhun Mill*, *Imperial* and *Empress* £71.25, *Alliance*, *Peacock* £71.50, *Queen* and *Jubilee*, Mule, £72.00s *China Mill* and *Britannia*, Ring, £72.50, *James Greaves* £72.50/72.75, *Currimbhoy*, Mule, £72.75, *Hope Mill* and *Connaught* £73.00, *Motilall*, *Tea Carrier* and *Ripon*, Mule, £73.50 and *Howard* and *Bullough* £70.00.

The arrivals during the week have been 2,083 bales ex *Mirzapore* and 3,762 bales ex *Shanghai*. The unsold stock is now estimated, at about 16,500 bales.

Fancy Goods.—There is merely a retail business going on of which it is difficult to obtain any particulars as the goods dealt in are nearly all of special makes and designs. A few *Mauve Figured Brocades* have been sold at rather better prices while some small indents of *Dyed Goods* have been settled for May-June shipment. Prices for *Turkey Reds* at Auction are lower all round but those for *Black Italians* keep steady.

Woollens.—Some PPP *Camlets* have been sold privately at £13.95, while prices at Auction, owing no doubt to the clearance being extended, are much firmer, the advance at to-day's sale being very noticeable. *Long Ells* are scarcely so strong as last week, but prices for *Spanish Stripes* are more than maintained. Some of the latter goods have been sold privately, but the prices are not forthcoming.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 22nd January:—There has been considerable annoyance felt for some time past at the action of the I.M. Customs Officials in raising the value of *ad valorem* goods, especially on such as are classed under the head of sundries, such as NEEDLES, DYES, FANCY BUTTONS, etc. We are not aware of the source of the information on which these increases are based, and they are, in many cases, as much as from 10% to 20% over the laying down cost here. The Customs are showing a spirit not in accordance with their policy, when they insist, after being shown invoices and other particulars which bear out the importer's statements of cost, upon levying their dues on fictitious high values and unless they show a more reasonable spirit the matter would undoubtedly be the better for receiving the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. The market is stagnant now, values are even less than the goods cost to lay down, and the enhanced revenue that may be collected at the moment will not offset the decreased trade which is certain to follow the arbitrary course now being pursued.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹590/598, (old) ₹605/637; Patna ₹507, (new) 503; Benares ₹535, (new) ₹500.

Settlements reported since 8th instant:—

Pingsuey	4,743	half-chests, shipped on native account.
Local packed	157	" " "
<u>4,900</u> half-chests.		

Settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	1896 × 1897.			1895 × 1896.	
	Settlements.	Stock.		Settlements.	Stock.
	Half-chests.	Half-chests.		Half-chests.	Half-chests.
Pingsuey.....	148,025	5,404	against	180,916	1,527
Moyune	89,449	Nil	"	{ 120,709 94,752 24,128 }	Nil
Tienkai	60,642				
Fychow	15,599				
Local packed	8,162	"	"	22,810	211
Total.....	<u>321,877</u>	<u>5,404</u>	against	<u>443,315</u>	<u>1,738</u>

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

		Black.	Green.
		lbs.	lbs.
From commencement of season to 8th January, 1897.....		13,095,311	5,263,626
Cleared Jan. 8th, per <i>Ganges</i> (s.) for London .....		.....	12,104
" " 9th, " <i>Pyrrhus</i> (s.)	Cargo not yet published.	.....	.....
" " 15th, " <i>Tamise</i> (s.) .....		.....	39,272
" " 18th, " <i>Glenturret</i> (s.)	} Cargoes not yet published	.....	.....
" " 21st, " <i>Borneo</i> (s.) .....		.....	.....
Total to date, 1897		13,095,311	5,315,002
Do. 1896		14,857,985	6,459,420
Decrease, 1897		<u>1,762,674</u>	<u>1,144,418</u>

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

		Black.	Green.
		lbs.	lbs.
From commencement of season to 8th January, 1897		5,011,161	14,527,422
Cleared Dec. 31st, per <i>Victoria</i> (s.) for Hamilton		13,987	.....
" " " " Chicago .....		.....	9,901
" " " " Toronto .....		.....	10,041
" " " " New York .....		.....	32,688
" " 31st, per <i>Saikio Maru</i> (s.) for Chicago .....		.....	31,237
" Jan. 11th, " <i>City of Peking</i> (s.) for Chicago .....		.....	37,564
" " " " San Francisco .....		.....	13,271
" " 12th, " <i>Morven</i> (s.) for New York		24,519	97,800
" " 13th, " <i>Polyphemus</i> (s.)	} Cargoes not yet published	.....	.....
" " 19th, " <i>Doric</i> (s.) .....		.....	.....
Total to date, 1897		5,049,667	14,759,924
Do. 1896		7,870,553	21,224,218
Decrease, 1897		<u>2,820,886</u>	<u>6,464,294</u>

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

From commencement of season to 8th January, 1897.....	4,482,543	lbs.
Cleared Jan. 8th, per <i>Ganges</i> (s.)	138,015	"
Total to date, 1897.....	4,620,558	lbs.
Do. 1896.....	3,916,827	"
Increase, 1897	<u>703,731</u>	lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA TO BATOUM.

		Black.	Green.
		lbs.	lbs.
From commencement of season to date, 1897.....		166,633	708,845
Do. Do. 1896.....		.....	195,925

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

		lbs.
From commencement of season to date, 1897		22,949,123
Do. Do. 1896		27,240,863
Decrease, 1897		<u>4,291,740</u>

		Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Export to Russia via Tientsin, to date, 1897		19,274,866	25,066,494	944,312	1,576
" " " 1896		17,476,106	36,838,521	72,131	49,345
Export to Russian Manchuria to date, 1897		2,514,025	1,155,559	2,218	
" " " 1896		6,395,074	6,603,923	309,397	

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

Total to date, 1897 1,075,538 lbs. *Black.* *Green.*
Do. 1896 1,583,272 " 314,587 lbs.
FREIGHTS.—For London via Suez Canal rates are £1.15.0 per ton of 40 c. ft. *Formosa* (s.) sails on 30th instant, *Priam* (s.) expected.
For New York via Suez Canal rates are £1.10.0 per ton of 40 c. ft. *Port Adelaide* (s.) sails on 23rd instant followed by *Strathleven* (s.).
The rates by Pacific routes and Overland are 1¼ Gold cents per pound gross. *Empress of China* (s.) sails on 23rd instant, *China* (s.) on 30th instant, and *Kobe Maru* (s.) on 30th instant.
The sailing vessels *Collingrove* and *Benjamin Sewall* now loading.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London.—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 11d. Banks Bills, demand, 2s. 11½d. Banks Bills 4 months; sight, 2s. 11½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 11½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 11½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 11½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 11½d. On France.—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 3.67; Credits and Documentary Bills' 4 months' sight, 3.73½; 6 months' sight, 3.74½. On Germany.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.03, lowest 3.03½ highest 3.04. On New York.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$73, lowest 73, highest 73½. On Hongkong.—Telegraphic Transfers, £72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½ per \$100; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, £72½, lowest 72, highest 72½. On Yokohama.—Telegraphic Transfers £72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½ per \$100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, £72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½. On Bombay and Calcutta.—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 232, lowest 228, highest 233 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 232½, lowest 228½, highest 233½. Bullion.—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, £332.75, lowest 332.50, highest 334.50. Silver Bars, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, £72.85, lowest 72.60, highest 72.85. Carolus dollars, £94.00, lowest 94.00, highest 96.00. Copper Cash 1,160, lowest 1,160, highest 1,180 per tael. Chinese Interest, mace 1.00, lowest 0.05, highest 1.50. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 29½, lowest 29½, highest 29½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

Jan.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Docty.	T/T		T/T Rup.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.				4 m/s.
16th.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{10}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.74/3.75	3.75/3.76	3.04	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	228
18th.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{10}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.74/3.75	3.75/3.76	3.04	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	229/230
19th.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{10}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.74/3.75	3.03	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{10}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.03	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	232
21st.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.03	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	232/233
22nd.....	29 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{9}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.11 $\frac{11}{16}$	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ /74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.03	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	232

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 22nd January:—

Business has been brisker during the week. Buyers who were waiting for bargains on the approach of the Chinese New Year came into the market, with the result that prices have improved in many cases.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Business has been done at 184 per cent. premium for cash. The London price has risen to £43 0.0. In Hongkong rates are steady at 184 per cent. premium. Here there are sellers for cash at 184 at the close. *National Bank of China* shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$26.**MARINE INSURANCE.**—*Unions* changed hands at \$225 locally, but have since improved in Hongkong to \$232½. *North Chinas* have been placed at \$192½, and are wanted. *Yangtsies* have been in strong demand, and business was done at \$146 to \$155 for cash, \$157 for the 20th March, \$150 to \$157½ for 31st March, and \$160 for the 30th April. *Straits* are unchanged, with Hongkong sellers at \$25.75.**FIRE INSURANCE.**—*Hongkongs* were placed to Hongkong at \$370, and *Chinas* found buyers there also at \$103.**SHIPPING.**—*Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat* shares were forced off to Hongkong at \$31½. *Indo-Chinas* have changed hands at \$29½ cash, with one sale at \$28½, and business was done for 10th February at \$30½ and for the 27th at \$31, for March at \$31.75 and \$32, and for April at \$32½. There are cash buyers at \$29½. *Douglas Steamship* shares were placed to Hongkong at \$61.**SUGARS.**—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares are offering at \$25½, *China Sugar Refining* shares have been in demand, and shares were purchased, chiefly from Hongkong, at \$136 for February, \$135 for March, \$137 for April, and \$139 for May. *Luzon Sugar* shares are wanted at \$49, but there are no sellers.**MIXING.**—*Sheridans* were placed, and are wanted, at \$3. *Raub's* were placed to Hongkong at \$9, and subsequently were sold locally at the same price.**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—Shares in *S. C. Farnham & Co.* have been sold at \$175, and *Shanghai Engineering* shares at \$48, with more offering. There are buyers in Hongkong of *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares at \$220 per cent. premium, *Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf* shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$59. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares were placed at \$122½ and \$120.**LANDS.**—*Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.*—The Directors' Report and statement of accounts for 1896 were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong yesterday. The net profits amount at \$209,691.97, equal to about 8.39 per cent on the capital, as against 8.50 per cent in the previous year. As compared with 1895 the income including a profit of \$7,911.61 on sale of properties is larger, but the increased cost of repairs and fire insurance premium, accounts for the difference. An interim dividend of 4 per cent was paid in July, absorbing \$100,000. Deducting this sum and adding \$46,867.52 from the previous year, there is a sum of \$155,559.49 available for distribution. A final dividend of 4 per cent will be paid, making 8 per cent for the year, and the balance of \$56,559.49 is carried forward. Shares have been sold to Hongkong at \$79, and there are buyers there at \$77½ ex div. *Kowloon Land & Building* shares were sold at \$15½ and are offering.**INDUSTRIAL.**—*Shanghai Gas* shares have been placed at \$12½, ex dividend, and are wanted. Shares in *Major Brothers* have been sold at \$40 cash and \$42 for the 27th February, *International Cotton* shares are offering at \$90, *Lao-Kump-Mow* shares have been sold and are wanted at \$90. A sale of *Shanghai Ice* shares is reported at \$140. They are now offering at \$131 ex dividend.**TUG AND CARGO BOATS.**—*Taku Tug and Lighter* shares were placed at \$108.75, and *Co-operative Cargo Boat* shares at \$187½.**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In *Tobacco* shares, *Sumatras* were placed for March at \$110, and are now in strong demand at \$110 for cash and *Langkats* at \$295 to \$310 cash and \$380 for July. *Shanghai Horse Bazaar* shares changed hands at \$80, *Hall & Holtz* shares a \$38 cash and \$39½ for March, and *A. S. Watson & Co.* shares at \$13, at which there are sellers. *Central Stores* shares changed hands, and are offering, at \$15.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1888	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$100	6%	Dec. & June.	(g) 4.90%	... (a) nominal.
Do. 1890	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100	6%	Do.	...	...
Do. 1891	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100	5½%	Do.	...	...
Do. 1892	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100	5½%	Do.	...	...
Do. 1893	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.06%	... (a) \$104.00
Do. 1894	\$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.15%	... (a) \$110.00
Do. 1895	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(g) 4.92%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1896	\$120,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(g) 4.92%	... (a) \$101.00
Lycium Theatre Debentures.....	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	4%	24 July 1895	...	\$15.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	\$767,200.00	\$680,104.00	\$250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) \$275.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. 1890	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$100.00
Do. Do. 1892	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.04%	... (a) \$105.00
Do. Do. 1894	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.47%	... (a) \$106.00
Do. Do. 1896	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 4.96%	... (a) \$100.50
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 4.65%	... (a) \$112.50
Do. " '96	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5%	June & Dec.	...	\$100.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "	\$400,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.08%	... (a) \$106.00

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 21st January, 1897, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....15,425 pcs. against 16,900 pcs. and 15,265 pcs.			Velvets.....84 pcs. against 189 pcs. and 228 pcs.		
White Shirtings ... 7,740 "	8,050 "	6,150 "	Velveteens "	"	"
T-Cloths 1,430 "	1,150 "	2,220 "	Cotton Yarn bales "	"	"
Drills, English..... "	"	375 "	Camlets 480 pcs. "	500 "	580 pcs.
Jeans, " 220 "	220 "	120 "	Long Ells 260 "	260 "	750 "
Sheetings 280 "	500 "	400 "	Lastings 600 "	520 "	298 "
Turkey Reds 1,940 "	1,140 "	"	Spanish Stripes ... 498 "	714 "	702 "

At Nie-kee, 16th inst.—

Black Velvets.—84 pieces; 18-in. *Lion & Flag* £0.112, do. 22-in. £0.171, *Snowfall* 26-in. £0.177.

Turkey Reds.—550 pieces; 8 *Joss* 3½-lbs. £1.48, do. 3½-lbs. £1.57, do. 4-lbs. £1.84/85, do. 4½-lbs. £1.89, do. 4½-lbs. £2.08/09 do. 5-lbs. £2.20, do. 6-lbs. £2.37, *Sampan* 7-lbs. £2.31, *Fighting* 7-lbs. £2.34.

At E-wo, 20th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Eagle and Snake* £1.46.

8.4-lbs.—1,200 pieces; *Blue Crab* £1.89½, *Blue Man* £2.00½, *Blue Dragon No. 1* £2.21½/22½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.35.

10-lbs.—500 pieces; *Red Dragon and 5 Bats* £2.32, *Blue Crab* £2.41.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.44½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—100 pieces; *Tiger and Tree* £2.39½.

Turkey Reds.—990 pieces; *Mandarin* 1½-lbs. £0.98½, do. 2-lbs. £1.04½, do. 2½-lbs. £1.08½, do. 2½-lbs. £1.16½, do. 2½-lbs. £1.25, *Soldier* 3½-lbs. £1.36, do. 3½-lbs. £1.40.

At Yuen-foong, 21st inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Lotus* £0.76½/76½.

7-lbs.—1,650 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.50½/50½, *Blue 4 Sister* £1.53½, *Blue 3 Student* £1.64.

8.4-lbs.—6,015 pieces; *Green 9 Lion* £1.53½, *Double Man* £1.55, *House* £1.53½/53½, *Blue Britannia* £1.65, *Gold 2 Sister*, £1.70, *Blue 4 Sisters* £1.87½/87½, *Blue 3 Students* £1.87½/87½, *Blue Double Shield* £1.88½/88½, *Gold 3 Students* £1.97½, *Red 3 Students* £1.96½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £1.98½/99½, 7 *Sister* £2.04½/05, 5 *Brothers* £2.13/13½.

10-lbs.—2,250 pieces; *Red Britannia* £2.35½, *Red 3 Students* £2.35½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.42, *Red 4 Sister* £2.47, *Painted 8 Literati* £2.58½.

10.12-lbs.—750 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £2.59½/59½, *Lily* £2.85½.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.64/64½.

12-lbs.—960 pieces; *China Square* £2.56/56½, *Nine Lions* £2.67/67½, *Soldier* £2.75½, *Lily* £3.03½/04.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—2,300 pieces; *House Bright* £1.92½/92½, do. *Dull* £1.91½, *Blue 2 Lighthouse Bright* £1.96½/97½, do. *Dull* £1.93½, *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.29.

72-reed.—5,440 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* £2.46½, *Red 2 Sisters* £2.47, *Red 2 Light House Bright* £2.50/50½, do. *Dull* £2.46½/47½, *Red Gold Star, Bright* £2.70½/71½, do. *Dull* £2.63½, *Red 5 Star, Bright* £2.92/92½, *Painted 4 Sisters Bright* £2.69½, do. *Dull* £2.73, *Black Flag Chief* £2.94, *Lily* £3.35/35½, *Grand Feather* £3.10½, and *Students* £3.48½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—630 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.28½, *Red Lion* £1.44½, *Red Double Shield* £1.46½, *Red 3 Students* £1.57½.

8-lbs.—450 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.61/61½, *Painted 3 Students* £2.10½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £2.22.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—280 pieces; *Lion on Cloud* £2.72½, *Old Man Head A.* £2.83½.

Cotton Italians.—1,050 pieces; *Painted 2 Sister* £3.86/90, *Painted 9 Lion* £3.76/79, *Black Flag Chief* £3.39/46 and *Loo Tong* £3.48/51.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. G'tian.	Gr. & N. Green.*	Orange and Yellow.*	Ash & Lav.*	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.* Mid. "	Sales Pcs.
Camlets.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Lighthouse, s.s.g. p.p.	14.02½/05	14.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.77½	...	...
Sales, pcs.	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	50
9 Old Man, s.s.h. p.p.c.	13.47½/50	13.27½/30	13.17½/22½	14.12½	13.87½/90	...	...	...	13.10	...	13.42½	12.82½	...
Sales, pcs.	120	60	60	10*	20	...	...	...	10	...	10	10*	300
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.05/06	...	13.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	70	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Horse & Lion, p. pcs.	11.64/65	...	...	11.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	30	...	...	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Beer, p. pcs.	...	...	11.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Long Ells.													
Tiger & Ring, c.p.h. p.p.	6.34/35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	6.07/08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tiger, c.p.h. p. pc.	5.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 20th January, 1897, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," No. 11 to 16, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nevelwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Corea.	Vladivostok.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings 1 Pcs.	5,553	50	11,034	2,100	5,240	23,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	8,000	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	310	130	2,215	100	38	1,955	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
" 36-in.	712	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
White Shirtings Pcs.	1,350	...	1,118	600	1,200	9,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...
Drills, English & Dutch.	80	75	30	...	15	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	300	...
" American Pcs.	435	135	...	15	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Jeans, English & Dutch.	...	...	130	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
" American Pcs.	60	...	1,000	550	1,200	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Sheetings, English Pcs.	120	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
" Indian Pcs.	50	...	1,225	690	355	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
" American Pcs.	...	...	...	...	50	120	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Dyed Shirtings Pcs.	...	...	620	...	20	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	...	900	120	350	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Chintzes Pcs.	120	50	60	60	420	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Printed T-Cloths Pcs.	...	...	185	140	225	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Printed Twills Pcs.	25	...	30	...	114	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Turkey Red Shirtings.....Pcs.	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Velvets Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...
Velveteens Pcs.	...	...	200	...	200	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslins Pcs.	...	...	1,635	228	315	3,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Lenos & Balzarines Pcs.	30	...	24	...	21	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	30	18	...	167	128	363	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" English Pcs.	...	...	36	...	120	204	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
" Japan Pcs.	...	...	174	...	6	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Spanish Stripes, WoollenPcs.	...	6	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
" Cotton Pcs.	10	100	20	40	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Medium & Broad Cloths.	...	40	70	180	140	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Camlets Pcs.	...	...	100	...	120	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Long Ellis Pcs.	90	30	120	...	90	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Lastings Pcs.	448	343	1,670	250	580	5,032	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...
Italian Cloth Pcs.	...	...	60	20	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	...	...	65	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plain & Figured Orleans.	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Japan Pcs.	72	33	72	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	...	...	958	84	91	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod Pcs.	5,000	1,800	14,250	3,900	8,509	14,600	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American.Case	3,000	...	2,800	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1896.

Goods.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1897.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1897.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 21st January, 1896.
Grey Shirtings Pcs.	55,931	108,751	129,592	67,965	67,965	190,854	1,870,916	1,696,429
T-Cloths, 32-in.	7,340	21,430	18,255	4,555	4,555	19,400	275,583	265,466
" 36-in.	1,615	3,776	3,801	1,801	1,801	7,302	60,498	56,509
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	500	1,200	2,100	3,250	3,250	7,350	31,026	175,688
White Shirtings Pcs.	16,836	31,144	32,396	35,787	35,787	33,962	662,057	464,905
Drills, Eng. & Dutch Pcs.	1,060	1,990	1,870	5,838	5,838	7,413	153,929	212,916
" American Pcs.	3,015	9,315	5,405	3,750	3,750	...	295,695	31,900
Jeans, Eng. & Dutch Pcs.	730	1,580	1,080	2,540	2,540	...	59,516	57,390
" American Pcs.	...	240	...	...	...	4,000	6,880	5,000
Sheetings, English Pcs.	4,800	9,230	9,410	9,306	9,306	26,817	255,559	159,322
" Indian Pcs.	360	900	700	...	...	8,610	67,635	54,205
" American Pcs.	520	1,220	2,075	15,740	25,740	66,500	1,055,610	240,195
Dyed Shirtings Pcs.	2,610	3,270	2,054	5,683	5,683	1,517	34,425	14,526
Bro. & Spot. Shts., D. & W.	310	767	961	...	...	907	26,134	24,808
Chintzes Pcs.	1,180	1,951	1,175	...	4,456	2,583	37,007	7,827
Printed T-Cloths Pcs.	3,618	5,738	9,285	12,104	12,104	14,009	453,562	182,206
Printed Twills Pcs.	1,093	2,113	2,240	750	1,050	1,786	102,624	37,352
Turkey Red Shirtings.....Pcs.	1,315	3,240	4,614	2,905	2,905	14,144	254,251	84,116
Velvets Pcs.	234	534	1,200	420	420	1,215	18,630	6,435
Velveteens Pcs.	162	312	544	408	408	318	16,254	2,318
Handkerchiefs Doz.	4,540	10,600	17,389	11,000	11,000	22,050	420,720	101,939
Muslins Pcs.	267	767	460	400	400	12,108	100,100	59,719
Lenos & Balzarines Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,117	2,160
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	6,417	12,066	11,347	15,363	15,363	15,330	126,024	73,089
" English Pcs.	582	837	879	78	78	315	4,808	2,493
" Japan Pcs.	706	1,496	54	...	...	471	15,500	429
Spanish Stripes, Woollen.	552	1,068	1,098	?	?	2,484	12,692	8,210
" Cotton Pcs.	336	630	536	18	378	458	21,066	3,044
Med. & Broad Cloths.	184	402	566	322	322	1,306	12,222	4,831
Camlets Pcs.	730	1,350	1,280	1,740	1,740	1,920	17,420	16,770
Long Ellis Pcs.	1,060	2,000	2,600	506	506	3,800	64,431	58,124
Lastings Pcs.	600	1,200	1,751	3,300	3,300	1,469	23,094	9,413
Italian Cloth Pcs.	980	1,260	1,513	1,260	1,260	630	53,009	4,987
Cotton Lastings & Italians	9,063	14,243	19,054	10,812	13,509	23,757	403,132	131,951
Plain & Figured Orleans.	...	60	60	...	...	...	4,230	1,480
Cotton Flannels Pcs.	1,220	1,760	422	...	...	405	66,970	8,083
" Japan Pcs.	85	221	224	...	...	...	1,529	...
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	371	766	1,412	4,200	4,200	11,766	11,914	16,670
Iron-Nail Rod Pcs.	1,259	3,548	3,956	...	...	7,720	128,970	92,074
Kerosine Oil, American.Cases	49,059	75,759	47,661	...	...	65,846	?	...
" Russian Pcs.	8,800	20,600	37,950	...	...	...	?	...

* Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

† The usual daily returns from the Wharves unobtainable.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Natal, Doric, Mirzapore, Prinz Heinrich, Glamorganshire, Shanghai, Romney* and *Diomed*.

Import Cargoes declared interval:—*Rosetta, Formosa, Prometheus* and *In Bond, City of Peking*.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 22nd January, 1897.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.			Return on investment on average of 3 years' divids.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.	Average dividends for 3 years.		Closing.	
<i>Banks.</i>										per cent.		Tls.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$6,000,000	\$300,134 98 30-	6-96	*£14	17- 8-96	\$21.88	6.16	\$355.00	259.15
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.												
Do. ordinary shares	94,208	£8	£2	 £2	227,515.78(h)	31-12-95	none	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Do. deferred do.	1,026	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.00	.....
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8							4.54	\$26.00	18.98
Do.	3,818	£10		\$70,000.00	\$4,218.84	31-12-95	†\$1.17	9- 3-96	\$1.18	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1							1.18	\$100.00	73.00
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$20	\$1,500,000.00 (c) 707,766.23	\$748,585.30	30- 6-96	†\$15	9-10-96	\$12.00	5.33	\$225.00	164.25
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000.00 £164,988.46	\$327,348.85	30- 4-96	†\$5	28- 9-96	\$5.00	6.76	\$74.00	54 04
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$353,511.02	31-12-95	†\$16.49	29- 4-96	\$16.79	8.77	.....	192.50
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$400,000.00 £72,219.93	\$346,816.85	31-12-95	†\$12	21- 4-96	\$9.00	5.80	\$155.00	113.15
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000.00	\$45,015.58	31-12-95	†\$5	9- 1-97	\$10.67	6.01	\$177.50	120.57
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$190,000.00 £100,000.00	\$553,646.69	31-12-95	†\$27	27- 3-96	\$1.83	7.04	\$26.00	18.98
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000.00	\$260,712.64	31-12-95	†\$9.05	6- 3-96	\$13.02	3.55	\$366.25	267.36
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$875,000.00	\$175,666.14	31-12-95	†\$4.00	2- 3-96	\$5.33	5.23	\$102.00	74.46
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000.00	\$47,302.02	30- 6-96	*8%	1- 8-96	\$1.93	6.17	\$31.25	22.81
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£84,285.16	\$6,066.13	7-12-95	†\$5.07	2- 7-96	\$3.94	13.36	.....	29.50
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000.00 £43,020.86	\$1,605.59	30- 6-96	†\$5.00	1-10-96	\$6.33	10.46	\$80.50	44.16
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	£12,693.50								
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£12,693.50								
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	£94,199.11								
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$8,271.00	31-10-95	†\$2	23- 1-96	\$1.67	6.55	.....	25.50
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$244,332.45	31-12-95	†\$4	28- 3-95	\$10.33	7.55	\$136.75	99.83
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$9,727.18	31-12-95	†\$5	27- 3-96	\$2.67	5.45	\$49.00	35.77
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$138,021.47	31-12-95	none	.....	none	.....	.....	3.00
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	59,349	\$4	\$4	.....	\$15,657.81	30- 9-96	†\$0.20	11- 1-97	\$0.07	.....	\$11.00	8.03
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....			†\$0.50	11- 1-97	\$0.17	.....	\$3.25	2.37
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$8,781.00	9- 8-96	*5%	15-10-94	\$0.48	21.81	\$2.20	1.61
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	13/10	none	\$4,269.16	31- 3-96	†\$0.22	26- 5-96	\$0.07	0.77	\$9.00	6.57
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Ecycd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100									
Poyd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	\$160,000.00	\$37,167.24	30- 4-96	†\$117	29- 7-96	\$39.00	.....	.....	nom.
S. C. Farham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$13,038.03	30- 6-96	†\$15	29- 7-96	\$13.00	6.84	.....	190.00
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$50				†\$14	30- 9-96	\$12.33	7.05	.....	175.00
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$50				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
H'kong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$400,000	\$156,969.13	30- 6-96	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	\$100	\$100	\$94,089.75			†\$12	25- 8-96	\$21.67	5.55	\$390.00	284.70
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50				†\$3.00	20- 8-96	\$7.00	5.84	.....	120.00
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	17,566	\$50	\$50				†\$1.25	24- 8-96	\$2.83	4.88	\$58.00	42.34
Do. do.	2,434	\$50	\$50	\$39,646.23	\$3,898.01	31-12-95	14%	20- 7-96	\$3.67	4.45	.....	82.50
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$56,559.49	31-12-96	†\$15	29- 7-96	\$13.00	2.72	.....	81.00
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	none	\$244.40	31-12-95	14%	22- 1-97	\$4.00	5.20	\$77.00	56.21
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	25,400	\$10	\$10	\$20,000.00	\$2,718.61	31-12-95	†\$0.80	31- 1-96	\$0.73	4.71	\$15.50	11.31
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$12,802.91	31-12-95	†\$8.50	14- 1-97	\$14.66	6.90	.....	212.50
Major Brothers, Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50				†\$1.50	9-12-94	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	6,349	\$100	\$100				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Leou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	525.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	540	\$100	\$100	\$6,800.00			†\$9	12- 1-97	\$11.00	7.86	.....	131.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50				First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 nom
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$53,000.00	\$818.50	31-12-95	†\$5	15-12-96	\$18.67	8.89	.....	210.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	T. \$50	T. \$50	TT. \$1,000.00 c 25,335.77	\$12,937.43	31-12-95	17%	23- 7-96	\$7.67	7.05	T. \$108.75	.....
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$74,788.67	\$26,407.72	31-12-95	17%	5- 8-96	\$15.33	7.38	.....	207.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$42,152.84	\$1,477.72	31-12-95	15%	5- 8-96	\$13.00	6.93	.....	187.50
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$20,000.00	\$11,572.50	31-12-95	†\$4.96	25- 7-96	\$11.02	4.32	.....	255.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	6,500	\$20	\$20	\$5,485.11	\$80,530.33	31-12-95	†\$2.94	7- 1-97	\$7.94	7.22	.....	110.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	3,980	\$100	\$100				none	.....	.....	.....	.....	310.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	\$8,053.66	\$4,687.44	31-12-95	†\$4	24- 4-96	\$4.50	5.62	.....	80.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100				17%	25- 5-93	\$2.33	4.66	\$50.00	36.50
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$75,000.00	\$9,020.01	29- 2-96	†\$2	30- 9-96	\$3.20	8.42	\$38.00	27.74
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000	\$8,015.44	31-12-95	†\$5	26-11-96	\$0.93	7.15	\$13.00	9.49
Bell's Asbestos Eastern	3,000	£1	£1				None	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.57
Agency, Ltd.	5,200	£1	0.17/0				None	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.84
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$8	none	\$8,119.23	30- 4-96	†5%	22- 6-95	\$0.13	2.00	\$6.50	4.75
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$15				First year	.....	.....	.....	\$15.00	nom.

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. A Deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.
(c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus.
(g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £1.10.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £1.0.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.